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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1992-1999

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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1992-1999

Summary

This report is prepared annually to provide unclassified quantitative data on conventional arms transfers to developing nations by the United States and foreign countries for the preceding eight calendar years. Some general data are provided on worldwide conventional arms transfers, but the principal focus is the level of arms transfers by major weapons suppliers to nations in the developing world.

Developing nations continue to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by weapons suppliers. During the years 1992-1999, the value of arms transfer agreements with developing nations comprised 68.3% of all such agreements worldwide. More recently, arms transfer agreements have declined generally, but those with developing nations still constituted 66.4% of all such agreements globally from 1996-1999, and 68% of these agreements in 1999.

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 1999 was nearly \$20.6 billion. This was the highest total, in real terms, since 1996. In 1999, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations was \$22.7 billion, a notable decrease in deliveries values from 1998 (\$26.5 billion in constant 1999 dollars).

Recently, from 1996-1999, the United States, Russia, and France have dominated the arms market in the developing world, with the United States ranking first each of the last two years in the value of arms transfer *agreements*. From 1996-1999, the United States made \$25.7 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, 33.6% of all such agreements. Russia, the second leading supplier during this period, made \$14.3 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 18.7%. France, the third leading supplier, made \$9 billion or 11.7% of all such agreements with developing nations during these years.

In 1999, the United States ranked first in arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations at \$8.1 billion or 39.2% of these agreements. Russia was second with \$4.1 billion or 19.9% of such agreements. Germany ranked third with \$2 billion or 9.7% of such agreements. The total value of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1999 notably increased, in real terms, from 1998. In 1999, the United States ranked first in the value of arms *deliveries* to developing nations at \$11.4 billion, or 50.1% of all such deliveries. The United Kingdom ranked second at \$3.9 billion or 17.2% of such deliveries. France ranked third at \$2.2 billion or 9.7% of such deliveries.

During the 1996-1999 period, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) ranked first among developing nations in the value of arms transfer *agreements*, concluding \$7.7 billion in such agreements. India ranked second at \$7.3 billion. Saudi Arabia ranked third with \$7.1 billion. In 1999, South Africa ranked first in value of arms transfer *agreements* among all developing nations weapons purchasers, concluding \$3.3 billion in such agreements. Egypt ranked second with \$2.6 billion in such agreements. Israel ranked third with \$2.3 billion.

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Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1992-1999

Introduction

This report provides unclassified background data from U.S. government sources on transfers of conventional arms to developing nations by major suppliers for the period 1992 through 1999. It also includes some data on world-wide supplier transactions. It updates and revises the report entitled “Conventional Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1991-1998,” published by the Congressional Research Service (CRS) on August 4, 1999 (CRS Report RL30275).

The data in the report illustrate how global patterns of conventional arms transfers have changed in the post-Cold War and post-Persian Gulf War years. Relationships between arms suppliers and recipients continue to evolve in response to changing political, military, and economic circumstances. Despite global changes since the Cold War’s end, the developing world continues to be the primary focus of foreign arms sales activity by conventional weapons suppliers. During the period of this report, 1992-1999, conventional arms transfers to developing nations have comprised 68.3% of the value of all international arms transfers. In 1999, arms transfer *agreements*, which represent orders for future delivery, with developing countries rose significantly from 1998 totals, comprising 68% of the value of all such agreements globally. The portion of agreements with developing countries constituted 66.4% of all agreements globally from 1996-1999. *Deliveries* of conventional arms to developing nations, from 1996-1999, constituted 77.9% of all international arms deliveries. In 1999, arms deliveries to developing nations constituted 66.8% of the value of all such arms deliveries worldwide.

The data in this new report completely supercede *all* data published in previous editions. Since these new data for 1992-1999 reflect potentially significant updates to and revisions in the underlying databases utilized for this report, only the data in this most recent edition should be used. The data are expressed in U.S. dollars for the *calendar* years indicated, and adjusted for inflation (see box notes on page 2). U.S. commercially licensed arms exports are incorporated in the main delivery data tables, and noted separately (see box note on page 14). Excluded are arms transfers by any supplier to subnational groups.

CALENDAR YEAR DATA USED

All arms transfer and arms delivery data in this report are for the *calendar* year or *calendar* year period given. This applies to both U.S. and foreign data alike. United States government departments and agencies publish data on U.S. arms transfers and deliveries but generally use the United States *fiscal* year as the computational time period for these data. (A U.S. *fiscal* year covers the period from October 1 through September 30). As a consequence, there are likely to be distinct differences noted in those published totals using a fiscal year basis and those provided in this report which use a calendar year basis for its figures. Details regarding data used are outlined in footnotes at the bottom of **Tables 1, 2, 8 and 9**.

CONSTANT 1999 DOLLARS

Throughout this report values of arms transfer agreements and values of arms deliveries for all suppliers are expressed in U.S. dollars. Values for any given year generally reflect the exchange rates that prevailed during that specific year. In many instances, the report converts these dollar amounts (current dollars) into constant 1999 dollars. Although this helps to eliminate the distorting effects of U.S. inflation to permit a more accurate comparison of various dollar levels over time, the effects of fluctuating exchange rates are not neutralized. The deflators used for the constant dollar calculations in this report are those provided by the U.S. Department of Defense and are set out at the bottom of **Tables 1, 2, 8, and 9**. **Unless otherwise noted in the report, all dollar values are stated in constant terms.** Because all regional data tables are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals (1992-1995 and 1996-1999), they must be expressed in current dollar terms. Where tables rank leading arms suppliers to developing nations or leading developing nation recipients using four-year aggregate dollar totals, these values are expressed in current dollars.

DEFINITION OF DEVELOPING NATIONS AND REGIONS

The developing nations category, as used in this report, includes all countries *except* the United States, Russia, European nations, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. A listing of countries located in the regions defined for the purpose of this analysis—Asia, Near East, Latin America, and Africa—is provided at the end of the report.

Major Findings

General Trends in Arms Transfers Worldwide

The value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide (to both developed and developing nations) in 1999 was nearly \$30.3 billion. This is a clear increase in arms agreements values over 1998. This total, however, is substantially lower than those reached in the early 1990s, the period of post-Persian Gulf war rearmament. (**chart 1)(table 8A)**).

In 1999, the United States led in arms transfer *agreements worldwide*, making agreements valued at nearly \$11.8 billion (38.9% of all such agreements), up from \$10.3 billion in 1998. Russia ranked second with \$4.8 billion in agreements (15.9% of these agreements globally), up notably from \$2.6 billion in 1998. Germany ranked third, even as its arms transfer agreements worldwide dropped from \$5.1 billion in 1998 to \$4 billion in 1999. The United States, Russia and Germany, collectively made agreements in 1999 valued at nearly \$20.6 billion, 68% of all international arms transfer agreements made by all suppliers (**figure 1)(tables 8A and 8B)**).

For the period 1996-1999, the total value of all international arms transfer agreements (about \$115.3 billion) has been notably less than the worldwide value during 1992-1995 (\$150.4 billion), a decline of 23.3%. As the worldwide arms transfer agreement totals have declined, those with the developing world have declined to a smaller degree. During the period 1992-1995, developing world nations accounted for 69.7% of the value of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide. During 1996-1999, developing world nations accounted for 66.4% of all arms transfer agreements made globally. In 1999, developing nations accounted for 68% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide (**figure 1)(table 8A)**).

In 1999, the United States ranked first in the value of all international arms *deliveries*, making \$18.4 billion in such deliveries or over 54%. This is the eighth year in a row that the United States has led in global arms deliveries, reflecting, in particular, implementation of arms transfer agreements made during and in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war. The United Kingdom ranked second in worldwide arms deliveries in 1999, making \$4.5 billion in such deliveries. Russia ranked third in 1999, making \$2.7 billion in such deliveries. These top three suppliers of arms in 1999 collectively delivered \$25.6 billion, 75.3% of all arms delivered worldwide by all suppliers in that year. (**Figure 2)(tables 9A and 9B)**).

The value of all international arms deliveries in 1999 was nearly \$34 billion. This is a decrease in the total value of arms deliveries from the previous year (\$36.4 billion), and the second lowest total of the last eight years. The total value of such arms deliveries worldwide in 1996-1999 (\$150.3 billion) was an increase in the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1992-1995 (about \$145.9 billion). (**figure 2)(tables 9A and 9B)(charts 7 and 8)**).

Developing nations from 1996-1999 accounted for 77.9% of the value of all international arms deliveries. In the earlier period, 1992-1995, developing nations accounted for 72.6% of the value of all arms deliveries worldwide. Most recently, in

1999, developing nations collectively accounted for 66.8% of the value of all international arms deliveries (**figure 2**)(**tables 2A, (9A and 9B)**).

There continues to be intense competition among major weapons suppliers. Yet, the limited resources of most developing nations to expend on weapons, and the need of many selling nations to secure cash for their weapons, also places constraints on significant expansion of the arms trade. Developed nations are likely to continue to seek to protect important elements of their own national military industrial bases, and, as a result, are likely to limit their weapons purchases from one another. In these circumstances, those nations that effectively restructure and consolidate their defense industries seem most likely to be the key players in the emerging international arms marketplace. Some traditional arms supplying nations may further deem it necessary to engage in more joint production ventures or in multinational mergers, such as some German and French defense firms did in forming EADS (European Aeronautic, Defense and Space Company) in 1999, to sustain the competitiveness and viability of their national defense industrial sectors.

Various weapons exporters are seeking to maintain and expand arms sales to nations and regions where they have competitive advantages due to prior political/military ties to the prospective buyers. New arms sales opportunities may yet develop with some European nations in the new century due to the expansion of NATO. To date, this has not occurred to any notable degree. The limited financial resources of the new NATO members has been an important impediment to significant new arms purchases by them. Consequently, these nations are likely, in the near term, to focus on upgrades of existing weapons systems in ways that require fewer major expenditures by their governments.

As individual nations in the Near East, Asia, and Latin America attempt to replace older military equipment, it is possible that additional notable arms sales may result. Nonetheless, a large part of the developing world has not recovered fully from recent international financial problems. The 1997-1998 fall in the price of crude oil, now reversed, created great financial difficulties for some Persian Gulf states. Saudi Arabia found itself in significant financial straits, in light of the various obligations it undertook during and after the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf war, its domestic spending programs, and the magnitude of the costs associated with its weapons procurement program. Although since 1999, the price of crude oil has risen significantly, that fact does not necessarily mean that most major oil producing nations in the developing world will soon launch new, expensive, weapons procurements. The United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) has made measured and significant purchases of advanced military hardware, particularly combat aircraft. The U.A.E. has been in sound financial condition, and this circumstance has made it a prime client for major arms suppliers, while giving it significant leverage in bargaining over final weapons contracts.

The financial crisis in Asia in 1997 led to a major curtailment of planned weapons purchases by several states in that region, and had the additional effect of reducing the income of other developing countries dependent on trade with Asia. While the economic situation in Asia appears to have stabilized, the improved financial environment has not resulted in full restoration of arms procurement plans underway in key Asian nations at the time they fell into financial difficulties. Although some Latin American states have expressed interest in modernizing older items in their

military inventories, domestic budget constraints have so far curtailed implementation of these programs. A lack of necessary national funds and the paucity of financing credits has also led many developing nations to curtail or defer purchases of additional weaponry. Given the present international economic environment, it seems likely that major weapons purchases will be made by more affluent developing countries, and that the remainder of the arms trade will be based on the support and maintenance of existing weapons systems and related equipment, and/or significant upgrades of these systems and equipment, where feasible.

General Trends in Arms Transfers to Developing Nations

The value of all arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations in 1999 was nearly \$20.6 billion. This was the highest total, in real terms, since 1996. The total value of new arms transfer agreements with developing nations has generally declined since 1992 (**chart 1**)(**figure 1**)(**table 1A**). In 1999, the value of all arms *deliveries* to developing nations (\$22.7 billion) was a substantial decrease from the value of 1998 deliveries values (\$26.5 billion), and the lowest total of the last eight years (**charts 7 and 8**)(**figure 2**)(**table 2A**).

Recently, from 1996-1999, the United States, Russia, and France have dominated the arms market in the developing world, with the United States ranking first each of the last two years in the value of arms transfer agreements. From 1996-1999, the United States made \$25.7 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, 33.6% of all such agreements. Russia, the second leading supplier during this period, made \$14.3 billion in arms transfer agreements or 18.7%. France, the third leading supplier, made nearly \$9 billion or 11.7% of all such agreements with developing nations during these years. In the earlier period (1992-1995) the United States ranked first with nearly \$43.3 billion in arms transfer agreements with developing nations or 41.3%; France made \$26.2 billion in agreements or 25%. Russia made nearly \$13 billion in arms transfer agreements during this period or 12.3% (**table 1A**)(**figure 1**).

Throughout the 1990s, most arms transfers to developing nations were made by two to three major suppliers in any given year. The United States has ranked either first or second among these suppliers every year from 1992-1999. France has been a consistent competitor for the lead in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, ranking first in 1994 and 1997, and second in 1992, 1993, and 1998, although Russia has ranked second or third during the 1996-1999 period. As competition over the international arms market intensifies, France seems more likely to rank higher in arms deals with developing nations than Russia. As a supplier nation, Russia has more significant limitations in its prospective arms client base than other major western suppliers. Arms suppliers like the United Kingdom and Germany, from time to time, may conclude significant orders with developing countries. At the turn of a new century, however, the United States seems best positioned to lead in new arms agreements with developing nations. Furthermore, it seems likely that very expensive weapons orders from individual developing countries will be sporadic in the near term. Consequently, the overall level of the arms trade is likely to remain generally flat for the foreseeable future, with annual sales totals well below those of the Persian Gulf war period.

Suppliers in the tier below the United States, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom—such as Germany, China, other European, and non-European suppliers have been participants in the arms trade with developing nations at a much lower level. They are, nonetheless, capable, of making an occasional arms deal of a significant nature. However, most of their annual arms transfer agreements totals during 1992-1999 are at comparatively low levels. Few of these countries are likely to be major suppliers of advanced weaponry on a sustained basis. With a few exceptions, most of them are more likely to make sales of less sophisticated and less expensive military equipment (**tables 1A, 1F, 1G, 2A, 2F and 2G**).

United States.

In 1999, the total value, in real terms, of United States arms transfer agreements with developing nations rose to about \$8.1 billion from \$6.4 billion in 1998. The U.S. share of the value of all such agreements was 39.2% in 1999, a slight increase from 38.3% in 1998 (**charts 1, 3 and 4**)(**figure 1**)(**tables 1A and 1B**).

The high value of U.S. arms transfer agreements with developing nations is attributable to major purchases by key U.S. clients in the Near East, and to a lesser extent in Asia, together with continuation of well established defense support arrangements with such purchasers. U.S. transactions with these buyers in 1999 included not only the sale of new weapons systems, but the upgrading of existing ones, and provision of various spare parts, ammunition, ordnance, training, and support services. Among major weapons systems sold in 1999 by the United States were 50 F16D fighter aircraft to Israel for over \$2 billion and 24 F16C/D fighter aircraft to Egypt for about \$1billion. Egypt also purchased an M1A1 Abrams main battle tank package for co-production of 100 tanks. In Asia, the United States sold Singapore 8 AH-64D Apache helicopters for about \$400 million. Taiwan also purchased CH-47SD Chinook helicopters and 2 E2 Hawkeye AEW aircraft. Although such sales of new weapons systems were an important element of the U.S. sales totals for 1999, the sale of spare parts, upgrades to existing systems, munitions, training, and support services still accounted for a very significant part of overall U.S. arms orders, reflecting the large number of nations in the developing world that have acquired and continue to use American military equipment.

Russia.

The total value of Russia's arms transfer agreements with developing nations rose notably from about \$2.3 billion in 1998 to \$4.1 billion in 1999, placing it second in such agreements with the developing world. Russia's share of all developing world arms transfer agreements increased as well, rising from 13.4% in 1998 to 19.9% in 1999 (**charts 1, 3 and 4**)(**figure 1**)(**tables 1A, 1B and 1G**).

Russia's arms transfer agreements totals with developing nations declined every year from 1995 through 1998, although during this four-year period it actually ranked second among all major suppliers to developing countries, making over \$14.3 billion in agreements. Its arms agreement values ranged from a high of \$5.8 billion in 1995 to a low of \$1.4 billion in 1993 (in constant 1999 dollars). Russia's arms sales performance reflects the continuing effect of the economic and political problems stemming from the breakup of the former Soviet Union. Many of Russia's traditional

arms clients are less wealthy developing nations that were once provided generous grant military assistance and deep discounts on arms purchases. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union in December 1991, Russia did not resume those practices. Russia now actively seeks to sell weapons as a means of obtaining hard currency. Although some former arms clients in the developing world continue to express interest in obtaining additional Russian weaponry, they have been restricted in doing so by a lack of funds to pay for the armaments they seek.

In its efforts to make lucrative new sales of conventional weapons, Russia has confronted significant difficulties as most potential cash-paying arms purchasers have been longstanding customers of the United States or major West European suppliers. These prospective arms buyers have proven reluctant to replace their weapons inventories with unfamiliar non-Western armaments when newer versions of existing equipment are readily available from their traditional suppliers, even in an era of intense competition. The difficult transition Russia has been making from the state supported and controlled industrial system of the former Soviet Union has also led some potential arms customers to question whether the Russian defense industries can be reliable suppliers of the spare parts and support services necessary for the maintenance of weapons systems they sell abroad.

Nevertheless, because Russia has had a wide variety of weaponry to sell, from the most basic to the highly sophisticated, and despite the internal problems evident in the Russian defense industrial sector, various developing countries still view Russia as a potential source of their military equipment. Accordingly, Russia has made strong efforts to gain arms agreements with developing nations that can pay cash for their purchases, and Russian sales since 1995 indicate that Russia has had varying degrees of success in doing so. During this period, Russia made smaller arms deals with Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates for armored fighting vehicles and with Malaysia for MiG-29 fighter aircraft. Iran, primarily due to its own economic difficulties, as well as U.S. pressure on Russia, recently ceased to be a major purchaser of arms from the Russians. Iran had been a primary purchaser of Russian armaments in the early 1990s, receiving such items as MiG-29 fighter aircraft, Su-24 fighter-bombers, T-72 tanks and Kilo class attack submarines. Iraq was once a major purchaser of advanced weaponry from Russia, but has been a lost source of orders since the Persian Gulf war.

Russia's principal arms clients since 1994 have been China and India. Among Russia's notable arms deals during the most recent years have been the sale of 40 new Su-30MK fighter aircraft to India, a major longstanding client. Various elements of a longer range plan for procurement as well as co-production of a number of advanced Russian weapons systems were agreed to with India in 1999, which are likely to result in significant aircraft, missile, and naval craft sales to the Indian government in the near future. Russia's arms supplying relationship with China began to mature in 1994. By 1996 Russia had sold China at least 72 Su-27 fighter aircraft as well as four Kilo class attack submarines. Subsequently, a licensing agreement was finalized between Russia and China, permitting the Chinese to co-produce at least 200 Su-27 aircraft. Russia also sold China two Sovremenny-class destroyers. In 1999, the Chinese purchased between 40-60 Su-30 multi-role fighter aircraft for an estimated \$2 billion, and other deals for future procurement of other weapons systems

were agreed to in principle. Thus it appears likely that China and India will continue to figure significantly in Russia's arms export calculus for the foreseeable future.

China.

China emerged as an important arms supplier to developing nations in the 1980s, primarily due to arms agreements made with both combatants in the Iran-Iraq war. During the period of this report, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations reached its peak in 1999 at \$1.9 billion. Its sales figures in 1999 resulted generally from several smaller valued weapons deals in Asia, Africa, and the Near East, rather than one or two especially large sales of major weapons systems. Pakistan continues as a key Chinese client. From 1992 through 1999, the value of China's arms transfer agreements with developing nations has averaged \$860 million annually. China, more recently, has become a major purchaser of arms, primarily from Russia (**tables 1A, 1G and 1H)(chart 3)**.

Since the late 1980s, few clients with financial resources have sought to purchase Chinese military equipment, much of which is less advanced and sophisticated than weaponry available from Western suppliers and Russia. China does not appear likely to be a major supplier of conventional weapons in the international arms market in the foreseeable future. However, reports persist in various publications that China has sold surface-to-surface missiles to Pakistan, a traditional client. Iran and North Korea have also reportedly received Chinese missile technology. These reports raise important questions about China's expressed commitment to the restrictions on missile transfers set out in the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). With a need for hard currency, and with products (especially missiles) that some developing countries would like to acquire, China can present an important obstacle to efforts to stem proliferation of advanced missile systems to some areas of the developing world where political and military tensions are significant.

Major West European Suppliers.

The four major West European suppliers (France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy), as a group, registered a significant decrease in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 1998 and 1999. This group's share fell from 30.5% in 1998 to 16% in 1999. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1999 was \$3.3 billion compared with a total of over \$5.1 billion in 1998. Of these four, Germany was the principal supplier with \$2 billion in agreements, an increase from \$1.5 billion in 1998. The German agreement total in 1999 was primarily attributable to the sale to South Africa of four MEKO A200 patrol corvettes and three Class 209 diesel-electric submarines. France registered a significant decline in arms agreements from \$2.6 billion in 1998 to \$400 million in 1999. The United Kingdom also registered a notable decline in arms agreements from over \$1 billion in 1998 to \$500 million in 1999. Italy, meanwhile, registered an increase from essentially nil in 1998 to \$400 million in 1999 (**charts 3 and 4)(tables 1A and 1B)**.

The four major West European suppliers, collectively, held a 30% share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations during the period from 1992-1999. Since the end of the Persian Gulf war, the major West European suppliers have

generally maintained a notable share of arms transfer agreements. For the 1996-1999 period, they collectively held 24% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$18.4 billion). Individual suppliers within the major West European group have had notable years for arms agreements, especially France in 1992, 1993, 1994, and 1997 (\$10.1 billion, \$4.5 billion, \$9 billion, and \$4.8 billion respectively). The United Kingdom also had large agreement years in 1992, 1993, and 1996 (\$2.1 billion, \$2.6 billion, and \$2.1 respectively). Germany's agreement total in 1999 of \$2 billion was its highest over the last eight years. For each of these three nations, large agreement totals in a single year have reflected the conclusion of a few very large arms contracts with one or more major purchasers in the particular year (**table 1A and 1B**).

The major West European suppliers have had their competitive position in weapons exports enhanced by traditionally strong government marketing support for foreign arms sales. Since they can produce both advanced and basic air, ground, and naval weapons systems, the four major West European suppliers have proven capable of competing successfully with the United States and Russia for arms sales contracts with developing nations. The relative decline in overall demand in the global arms marketplace does, however, create a more difficult environment for individual West European suppliers to secure large new contracts with developing nations on a sustained basis. Consequently, some of these suppliers may chose not to compete for some sales of certain types of weapons systems, even reducing or eliminating some categories of items they have been producing. Instead, they may embrace increasing numbers of joint production ventures with other key European weapons suppliers or even purchasers in an effort to sustain major sectors of their individual defense industrial bases. The recent trend toward mergers of various European defense firms may encourage more joint ventures of this kind.

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements

The Persian Gulf war from August 1990-February 1991 played a major role in stimulating high levels of arms transfer agreements with nations in the Near East region. The war created new demands by key purchasers such as Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), for a variety of advanced weapons systems. These demands were not only a response to Iraq's aggression against Kuwait, but concerns regarding perceived threats from a potentially hostile Iran. In Asia, efforts in several countries focused on upgrading and modernizing defense forces have led to important new conventional weapons sales in that region. Russia also, in the 1990s, developed a significant role as the principal supplier of advanced conventional weaponry to China. The data on regional arms transfer agreements from 1992-1999 continue to reflect the primacy of developing nations in the Near East and Asia regions as customers for conventional armaments.

Near East.

The Near East has generally been the largest arms market in the developing world. In 1992-1995, it accounted for 52.1% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$48.1 billion in current dollars). During 1996-

1999, the region accounted for 46.3% of all such agreements (\$34.3 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D**).

The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1992-1999 period with 50.9% of their total value (\$41.9 billion in current dollars). France was second during these years with 26.6% (\$21.9 billion in current dollars). Recently, from 1996-1999, the United States accounted for 49.3% of arms agreements with this region (over \$16.9 billion), while France accounted for 20.4% of the region's agreements (\$7 billion in current dollars), representing most of the arms transfer agreements by the major West European suppliers with the Near East (**chart 5**)(**tables 1C and 1E**).

Asia.

Asia has generally been the second largest developing world arms market. In the earlier period (1992-1995), Asia accounted for 40.4% of the total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$37.3 billion in current dollars). During 1996-1999, the region accounted for 37.6% of all such agreements (\$27.9 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D**).

In the earlier period (1992-1995), the United States ranked first in the value of arms transfer agreements with Asia with 30.6%. Russia ranked second with 22.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 32.2% of this region's agreements in 1992-1995. In the later period (1996-1999), Russian ranked first in Asian agreements with 37%, on the strength of major combat aircraft sales to China and India. The United States ranked second with 23.9%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 20.8% of this region's agreements in 1996-1999. (**Chart 6**)(**table 1E**).

Leading Developing Nations Arms Purchasers

Saudi Arabia has been, by a clear margin, the leading developing world arms purchaser from 1992-1999, making arms transfer *agreements* totaling \$28.9 billion during these years (in current dollars). In the 1992-1995 period, the value of its arms transfer agreements was high (\$21.8 billion in *current* dollars). From 1996-1999, however, the total value of Saudi Arabia's arms transfer agreements dropped significantly to \$7.1 billion (in *current* dollars). This decline resulted from Saudi debt obligations stemming from the Persian Gulf era, coupled with a significant fall in Saudi revenues caused by the notable decline in the market price of its oil. The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1992-1999 was \$166.1 billion in *current* dollars. Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for 17.4% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these eight years. In the most recent period, 1996-1999, Saudi Arabia ranked third in arms transfer agreements by developing nations behind the United Arab Emirates (\$7.7 billion in *current* dollars) and India (\$7.3 billion in *current* dollars), yet still accounted for nearly 10% of the value of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$7.1 billion out of \$73.9 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J**).

The values of the arms transfer *agreements* of the top ten developing world recipient nations in both the 1992-1995 and 1996-1999 periods accounted for the major portion of the total developing nations arms market. During 1992-1995, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 76.3% of *all* developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1996-1999, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 64.3% of all such agreements. Arms transfer *agreements* with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, totaled \$15.9 billion in 1999 or 77.3% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in that year. This reflects the continued concentration of major arms purchases by developing nations within a few countries (**tables 1, 1I and 1J**).

South Africa ranked first among all developing world recipients in the value of arms transfer *agreements* in 1999, concluding \$3.3 billion in such agreements. Egypt ranked second in agreements in 1999 at \$2.6 billion. Israel ranked third with \$2.3 billion in agreements (**table 1J**).

Saudi Arabia was the leading recipient of arms *deliveries* among developing world recipients in 1999, receiving \$6.9 billion in such deliveries. Saudi Arabia alone received 30.4% of the total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1999. Taiwan ranked second in arms deliveries in 1999 with \$2.6 billion. Israel ranked third with \$2 billion (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Arms *deliveries* to the top ten developing nation recipients, as a group, were valued at \$18.2 billion, or 80.3% of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1999. Six of these top ten recipients were in Asia (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Weapons Types Recently Delivered to Near East Nations

Regional weapons delivery data reflect the diverse sources of supply of conventional weaponry available to developing nations. Even though the United States, Russia, and the four major West European suppliers dominate in the delivery of the fourteen classes of weapons examined, it is also evident that the other European suppliers and some non-European suppliers, including China, are capable of being leading suppliers of selected types of conventional armaments to developing nations (**tables 3-7**) (pages 64-68).

Weapons deliveries to the Near East, the largest purchasing region in the developing world, reflect the substantial quantities and types delivered by both major and lesser suppliers. The following is an illustrative summary of weapons deliveries to this region for the period **1996-1999** from **table 5** (page 66):

United States.

- 393 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 1,576 APCs and armored cars
- 4 minor surface combatants
- 91 supersonic combat aircraft
- 62 helicopters
- 799 surface-to-air missiles
- 57 anti-ship missiles

Russia.

- 290 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 510 APCs and armored cars
- 1 submarine
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 60 helicopters
- 140 surface-to-air missiles

China.

- 5 guided missile boats
- 10 supersonic combat aircraft
- 300 surface-to-air- missiles
- 160 anti-ship missiles

Major West European Suppliers.

- 270 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 390 APCs and armored cars
- 2 major surface combatants
- 15 minor surface combatants
- 8 guided missile boats
- 2 submarines
- 30 supersonic combat aircraft
- 10 anti-ship missiles

All Other European Suppliers.

- 120 tanks and self-propelled guns
- 110 artillery
- 1,230 APCs and armored cars
- 2 major surface combatants
- 5 minor surface combatants
- 20 supersonic combat aircraft
- 30 helicopters

All Other Suppliers.

- 3 minor surface combatants
- 20 surface-to-surface missiles

Large numbers of major combat systems were delivered to the Near East region from 1996-1999, in particular, tanks and self-propelled guns, armored vehicles, minor surface combatants, artillery pieces, supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, air defense and anti-ship missiles. The United States made significant deliveries of supersonic combat aircraft to the region. Russia, the United States, and European suppliers in general were the principal suppliers of tanks and self-propelled guns. Three of these weapons categories—supersonic combat aircraft, helicopters, and tanks and self-propelled guns—are especially costly and are an important portion of the dollar values of arms deliveries of the United States, Russia, and European suppliers to the Near East region during the 1996-1999 period. The cost of naval combatants is also generally high, and suppliers of such systems during this period had their delivery value totals notably increased due to these transfers. Some of the less expensive weapons systems delivered to the Near East are deadly and can create

important security threats within the region. In particular, from 1996-1999, China delivered to the Near East region 160 anti-ship missiles, while the United States delivered 57. China also delivered 5 guided missile boats to the Near East, while the major West European suppliers collectively delivered 8 guided missile boats. Other non-European suppliers delivered 20 surface-to-surface missiles.

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL ARMS EXPORTS

The United States *commercial deliveries* data set out below are *included in the main data tables* for *deliveries* in this report. They are presented separately here to provide an indicator of their overall magnitude in the U.S. aggregate *deliveries* totals for the world and for developing nations. The United States is the only major arms supplier that has two distinct systems for the export of weapons: the government-to-government Foreign Military Sales (FMS) system, and the licensed commercial export system. It should be noted that data maintained on U.S. *commercial* sales agreements and deliveries are incomplete, and not collected or revised on an on-going basis, making them significantly less precise than those for the U.S. FMS program—which accounts for the overwhelming portion of U.S. conventional arms transfer agreements and deliveries involving weapons systems. There are no official compilations of *commercial agreement* data comparable to that for the FMS program maintained on an annual basis. Once an exporter receives from the State Department a *commercial license authorization* to sell—valid for four years—there is no current requirement that the exporter provide to the State Department, on a systematic and on-going basis, comprehensive details regarding any *sales contract* that results from the license approval, including if any such contract is reduced in scope or cancelled. Nor is the exporter required to report that no contract with the prospective buyer resulted. Annual *commercial deliveries* data are obtained from shipper's export documents and completed licenses returned from ports of exit by the U.S. Customs Service to the Office of Defense Trade Controls (PM/DTC) of the State Department, which makes the final compilation of such data. This process for obtaining commercial *deliveries* data is much less systematic and much less timely than that taken by the Department of Defense for government-to-government FMS transactions. Recently, efforts have been initiated by the U.S. government to improve the timeliness and quality of U.S. commercial deliveries data. The values of U.S. commercial arms *deliveries* to all nations and *deliveries* to *developing nations* for *fiscal* years 1992-1999, in *current* dollars, according to the U.S. State Department, were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Commercial Deliveries (Worldwide)	Commercial Deliveries (to Developing Nations)
1992	\$2,667,000,000	\$1,522,000,000
1993	\$3,808,000,000	\$2,921,000,000
1994	\$3,339,000,000	\$2,155,000,000
1995	\$3,173,000,000	\$1,804,000,000
1996	\$1,563,000,000	\$696,000,000
1997	\$1,818,000,000	\$1,141,000,000
1998	\$2,045,000,000	\$797,000,000
1999	\$654,000,000	\$321,000,000

Summary of Data Trends, 1992-1999

Tables 1 through 1J (pages 39-49) present data on arms transfer *agreements* with developing nations by major suppliers from 1992-1998. These data show the most recent trends in arms contract activity by major suppliers. *Delivery* data, which reflect implementation of sales decisions taken earlier, are shown in Tables 2 through 2J (pages 50-60). Tables 8, 8A and 8B (pages 71-73) provide data on *worldwide* arms transfer *agreements* from 1992-1999, while Tables 9, 9A and 9B (pages 74-76) provide data on *worldwide* arms *deliveries* during this period. To use these data regarding agreements for purposes other than assessing general trends in seller/buyer activity is to risk drawing conclusions that can be readily invalidated by future events—precise values and comparisons, for example, may change due to cancellations or modifications of major arms transfer agreements. These data sets reflect the comparative order of magnitude of arms transactions by arm suppliers with recipient nations expressed in constant dollar terms, unless otherwise noted.

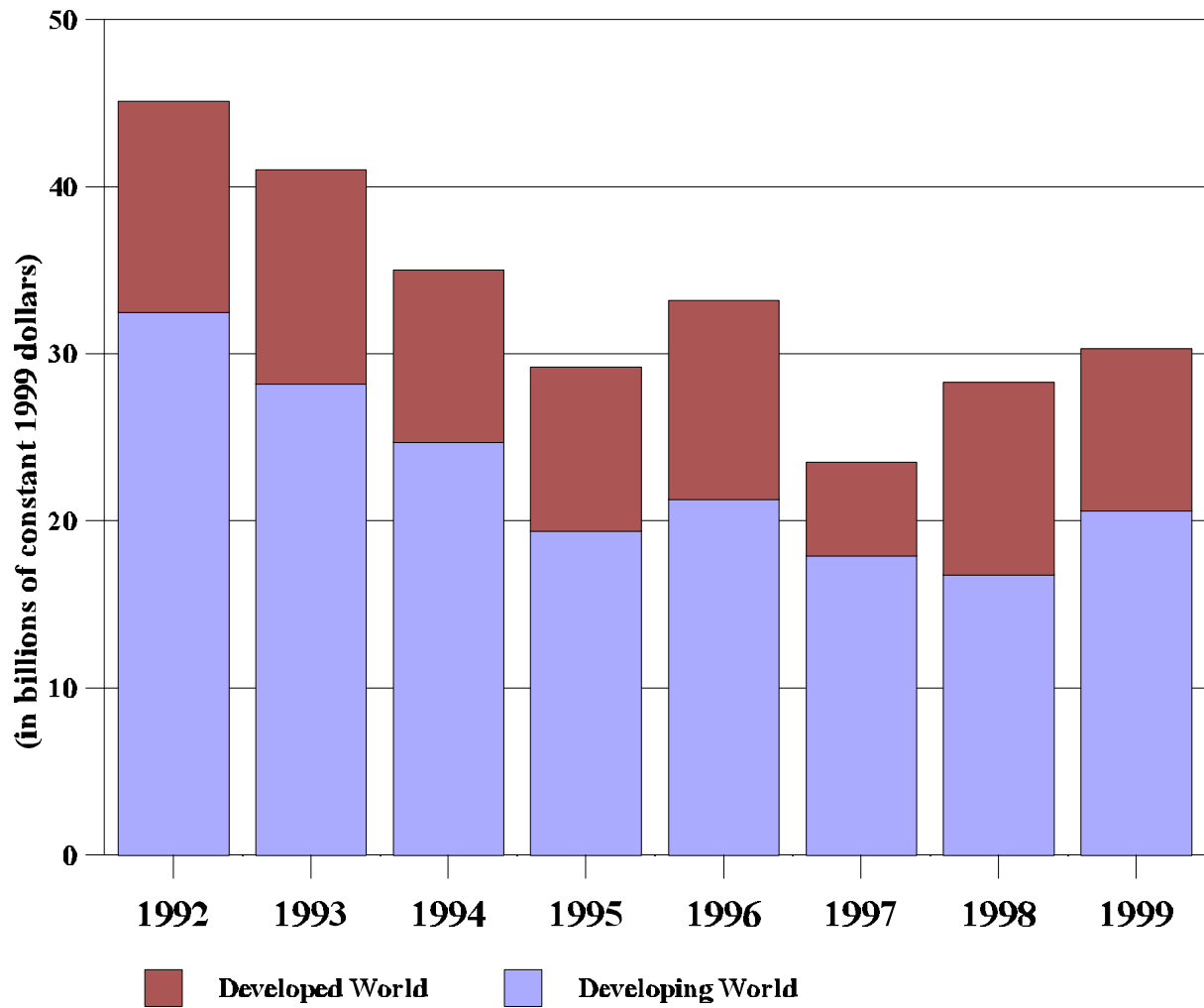
What follows is a detailed summary of data trends from the tables in the report. The summary statements also reference tables and/or charts pertinent to the point(s) noted.

Total Developing Nations Arms Transfer Agreement Values

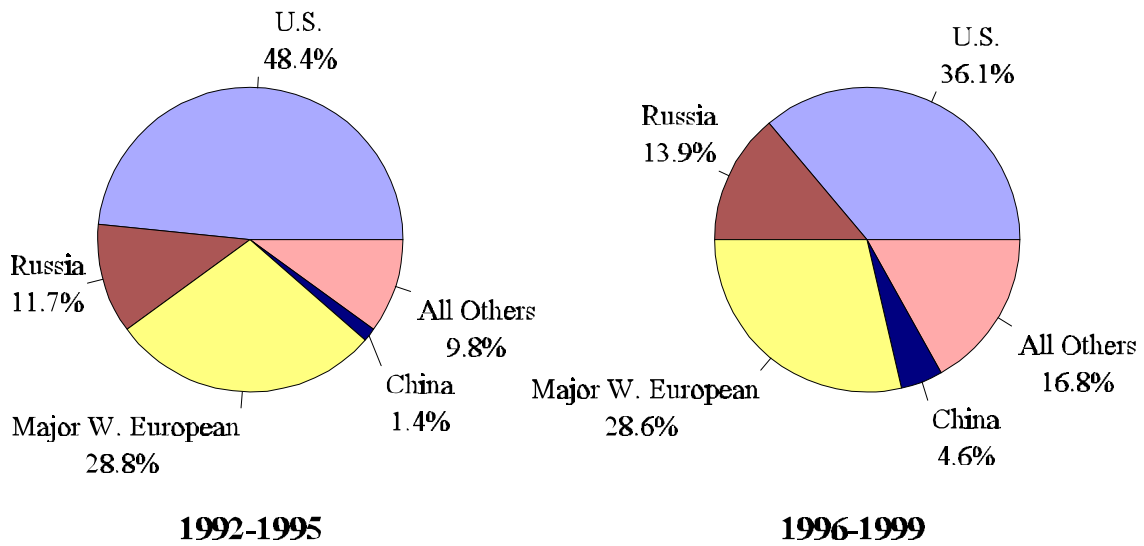
Table 1 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms transfer agreements with developing nations. Since these figures do not allow for the effects of inflation, they are, by themselves, of somewhat limited use. They provide, however, the data from which **table 1A** (*constant* dollars) and **table 1B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more noteworthy facts reflected by these data are summarized below.

- The value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1999 was nearly \$20.6 billion. This was the highest total, in real terms, for arms transfer agreements with developing nations since 1996 (**tables 1 and 1A**)(**chart 1**).
- The total value of United States agreements with developing nations rose from \$6.4 billion in 1998 to \$8.1 billion in 1999. The United States' share of all developing world arms transfer agreements increased from 38.3% in 1998 to 39.2% in 1999 (**tables 1A and 1B**)(**chart 3**).
- In 1999, the total value, in real terms, of Russian arms transfer agreements with developing nations increased notably from the previous year, rising from \$2.3 billion 1998 to \$4.1 billion in 1999. The Russian share of all such agreements rose from 13.4% in 1998 to 19.9% in 1999 (**charts 3 and 4**)(**tables 1A and 1B**).

Chart 1. Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide, 1992-1999
Developed and Developing Worlds Compared



**Chart 2. Arms Transfer Agreements Worldwide
(supplier percentage of value)**



**Chart 3. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations
(supplier percentage of value)**

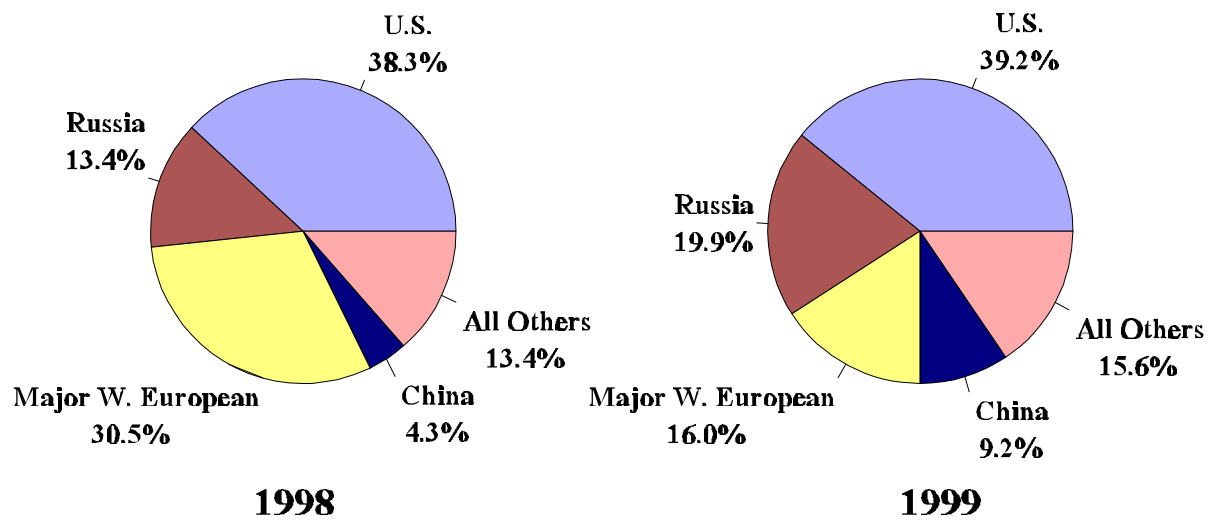


Chart 4. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations by Major Supplier, 1992-1999
(billions of constant 1999 dollars)

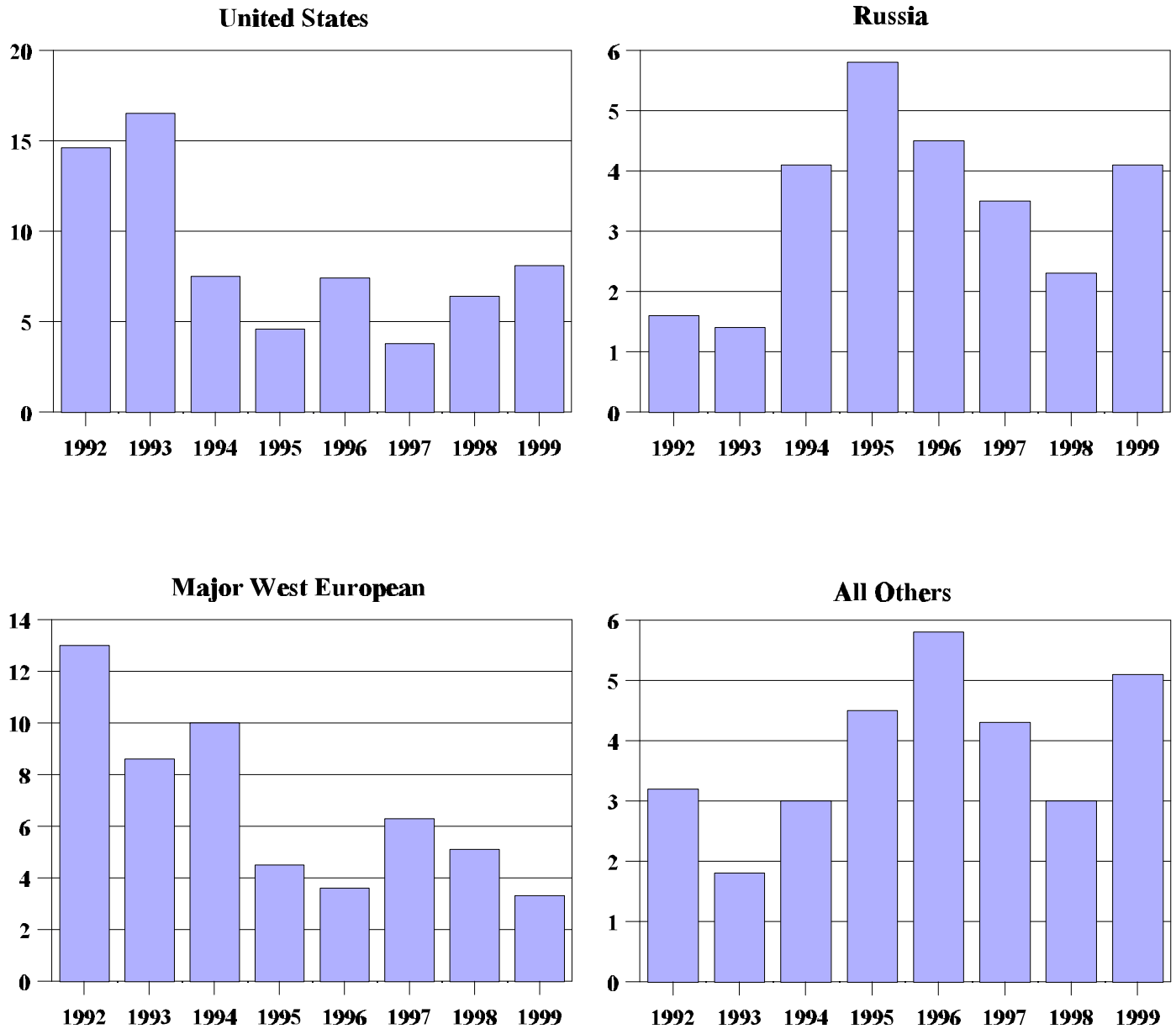


Figure 1. Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements, 1992-1999 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World
(in millions of constant 1999 U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1992-1995	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	72,803	59.40
Russia	17,529	73.90
France	28,834	90.90
United Kingdom	6,968	88.70
China	2,047	100.00
Germany	4,898	34.80
Italy	2,581	78.60
All Other European	8,877	70.70
All Others	5,857	71.30
TOTAL	150,394	69.70

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1996-1999	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	41,683	61.70
Russia	16,080	89.10
France	12,326	72.80
United Kingdom	8,513	55.50
China	5,261	92.00
Germany	9,876	36.90
Italy	2,269	45.70
All Other European	12,519	70.50
All Others	6,818	66.00
TOTAL	115,345	66.40

Supplier	Worldwide Agreements Value 1999	Percentage of Total with Developing World
United States	11,768	68.60
Russia	4,800	85.40
France	900	44.40
United Kingdom	800	62.50
China	1,900	100.00
Germany	4,000	50.00
Italy	600	66.70
All Other European	4,600	56.50
All Others	900	66.70
TOTAL	30,268	68.00

- The four major West European suppliers, as a group, (France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy), registered a significant decrease in their collective share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations between 1998 and 1999. This group's share fell from 30.5% in 1998 to 16% in 1999. The collective value of this group's arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1998 was over \$5.1 billion compared with a total of \$3.3 billion in 1999 (**tables 1A and 1B**)(**charts 3 and 4**).
- France registered a dramatic decline in its share of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations, falling from 15.3% in 1998 to 1.9% in 1999. The value of its agreements with developing nations fell from about \$2.6 billion in 1998 to \$400 million in 1999 (**tables 1A and 1B**).
- In 1999, the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with developing nations at \$8.1 billion. Russia ranked second at \$4.1 billion, while Germany ranked third at \$2 billion (**charts 3 and 4**)(**tables 1A, 1B and 1G**).

Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, 1992-1999

Table 1C gives the values of arms transfer agreements between suppliers and individual regions of the developing world for the periods 1992-1995 and 1996-1999. These values are expressed in *current* U.S. dollars.¹ **Table 1D**, derived from **table 1C**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's agreement values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 1E**, also derived from **table 1C**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms transfer agreements was held by specific suppliers during the years 1992-1995 and 1996-1999. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

Near East.

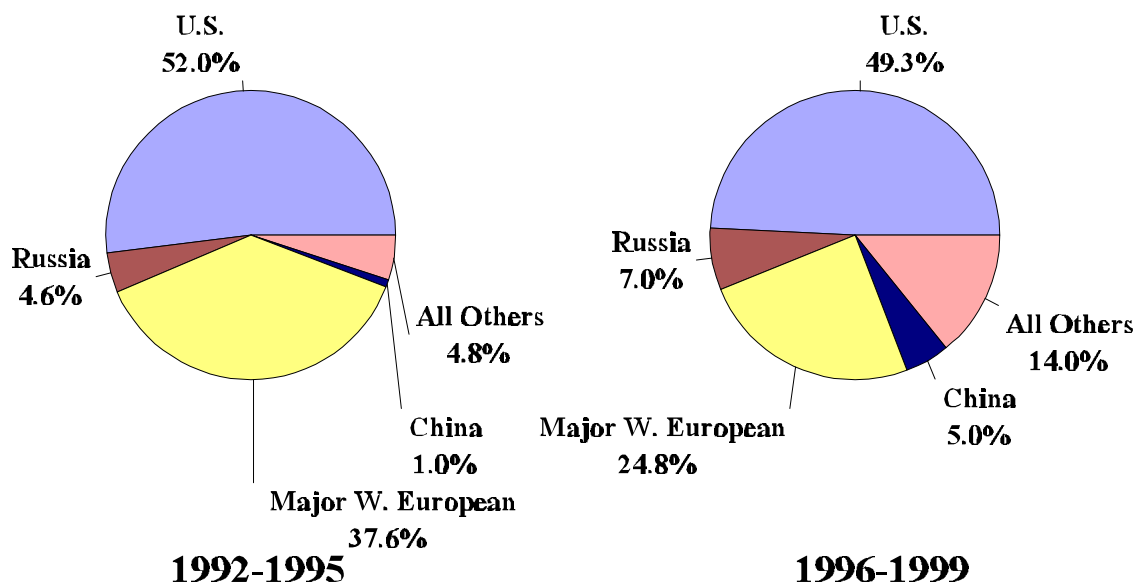
- The Near East has generally been the largest regional arms market in the developing world. In 1992-1995, it accounted for 52.1% of the total value of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$48.1 billion in current dollars). During 1996-1999, the region accounted for 46.3% of all such agreements (\$34.3 billion in current dollars) (**tables 1C and 1D**).
- The United States has dominated arms transfer agreements with the Near East during the 1992-1999 period with 50.9% of their total value (\$41.9 billion in current dollars). France was second during these years with 26.6% (\$21.9 billion in current dollars). Most recently, from 1996-1999, the United States accounted for 49.3% of all arms transfer agreements with the Near East region (over \$16.9

¹ Because these regional data are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals, they must be expressed in *current* dollar terms.

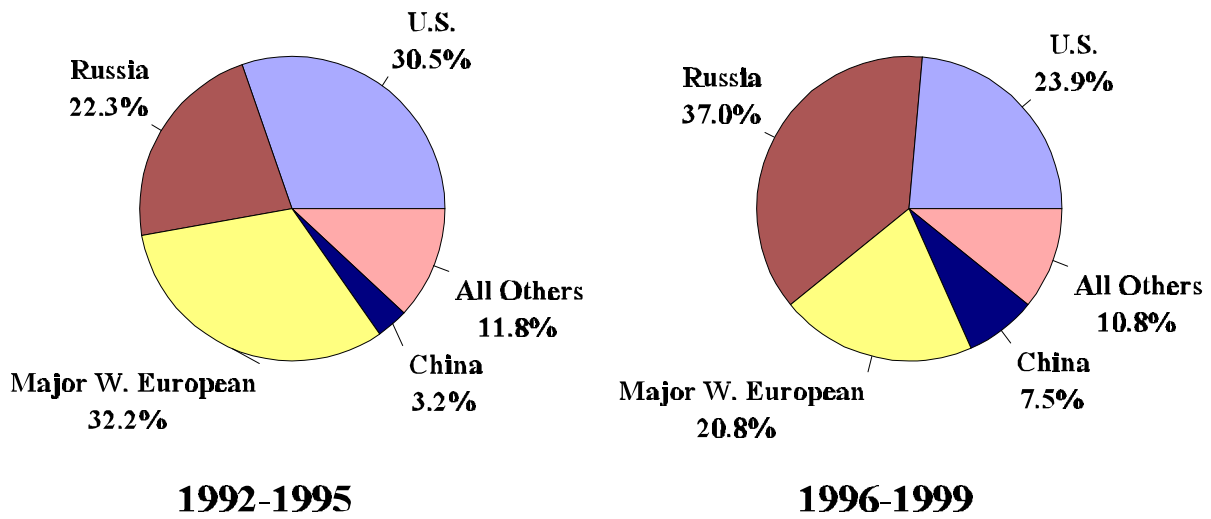
billion in current dollars). France accounted for 20.4% of agreements with this region (\$7 billion in current dollars), representing most of the arms transfer agreements by the major West European suppliers to this region (**chart 5**)(**tables 1C and 1E**).

- For the period 1992-1995, the United States concluded 66% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1996-1999, the U.S. concluded 68.1% of its agreements with this region (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1992-1995, the four major West European suppliers collectively made 37.6% of their developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1996-1999, the major West Europeans made 24.8% of their arms agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**) .
- For the period 1992-1995, France concluded 64.8% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1996-1999, France made 81.4% of its agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1992-1995, the United Kingdom concluded 45.3% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1996-1999, the United Kingdom made 28.9% of its agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1992-1995, China concluded 27.8% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1996-1999, China made 35.4% of its agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- For the period 1992-1995, Russia concluded 19% of its developing world arms transfer agreements with the Near East. In 1996-1999, Russia made 17.4% of its agreements with the Near East (**table 1D**).
- In the earlier period (1992-1995), the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with the Near East with 52%. France ranked second with 31%. The United Kingdom ranked third with 5%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 37.6% of this region's agreements in 1992-1995. In the later period (1996-1999), the United States ranked first in Near East agreements with 49.3%. France ranked second with 20.4%. Russia ranked third with 7%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 24.8% of this region's agreements in 1996-1999 (**table 1E**)(**chart 5**).

**Chart 5. Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East
(supplier percentage of value)**



**Chart 6. Arms Transfer Agreements With Asia
(supplier percentage of value)**



Asia.

- Asia has generally been the second largest arms market in the developing world. In the 1992-1995 period, Asia accounted for 40.4% of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations (\$37.3 billion in current dollars). In the more recent period, 1996-1999, it accounted for nearly 37.6% of all developing nations arms transfer agreements (\$27.9 billion in current dollars)(**tables 1C and 1D**).
- In the earlier period, 1992-1995, the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Asia with 30.5%. Russia ranked second with 22.3%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 32.2% of this region's agreements in 1992-1995. In the later period, 1996-1999, Russia ranked first in Asian agreements with 37%, on the strength of major aircraft and naval vessel sales to China and India. The United States ranked second with 23.9% .The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 20.8% of this region's agreements in 1996-1999 (**chart 6**) (**table 1E**).

Latin America.

- In the earlier period, 1992-1995, the United States ranked first in arms transfer agreements with Latin America with 30.3%. Russia ranked second with 10.9%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 28.3% of this region's agreements in 1992-1995. In the later period, 1996-1999, the United States ranked first with 27.4%. France ranked second with 9.1%. Russia was third with 6.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 11.3% of this region's agreements in 1996-1999. Latin America registered a decrease in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1992-1995 to 1996-1999, falling from about \$4.6 billion in the earlier period to \$4.4 billion in the latter (**tables 1C and 1E**).

Africa.

- In the earlier period, 1992-1995, Russian ranked first in agreements with Africa with 26.3% (\$600 million in current dollars). France was second with 8.8%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 8.8% of the region's agreements in 1992-1995, with France being the only supplier from this group. The United States made 3.8%. In the later period, 1996-1999, Germany ranked first in agreements with 26.7% (\$2 billion). China ranked second with 13.4% (\$1 billion). The major West European suppliers, as a group, made 40.1% of this region's agreements in 1996-1999. Africa registered a significant increase in the total value of its arms transfer agreements from 1992-1995 to 1996-1999, rising from \$2.3 billion in the earlier period to \$7.5 billion in the latter (in current dollars). The notable rise in the level of arms agreements reflected, to an

important degree, South Africa's new defense procurement program (tables 1C and 1E).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, 1992-1999: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 1F gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the developing nations from 1992-1999 by the top eleven suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective agreements with the developing world for each of three periods—1992-1995, 1996-1999 and 1992-1999. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999 (\$24.9 billion), and first for the entire period from 1992-1999 (\$62.7 billion).
- Russia ranked second among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999 (\$13.8 billion), and third from 1992-1999 (\$25.4 billion).
- France ranked third among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999 (\$8.6 billion), and second from 1992-1999 (\$31.6 billion).
- The United Kingdom ranked fifth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999 (\$4.5 billion), and fourth from 1992-1999 (\$9.9 billion).
- China ranked fourth among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999 (\$4.7 billion), and fifth from 1992-1999 (\$6.5 billion).

Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations in 1999: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 1G ranks and gives for 1999 the arms transfer agreements values with developing nations of the top eleven suppliers in *current* U.S. dollars. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States, Russia and Germany, the year's top three arms suppliers—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 1999 valued at nearly \$14.2 billion, 68.9% of all arms transfer agreements made with developing nations by all suppliers.
- In 1999, the United States was the clear leader in arms transfer agreements with developing nations, making \$8.1 billion in such agreements, or 39.2% of them.

- Russia ranked second and Germany third in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1999, making \$4.1 billion and \$2 billion in such agreements respectively.
- China ranked fourth in arms transfer agreements with developing nations in 1999, making \$1.9 billion in such agreements, while Sweden ranked fifth with \$700 million.

Arms Transfer Agreements With Near East 1992-1999: Suppliers And Recipients

Table 1H gives the values of arms transfer agreements with the Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 1992-1995 and 1996-1999. These values are expressed in *current* U.S. dollars. They are a subset of the data contained in **table 1** and **table 1C**. Among the facts reflected by this table are the following:

- For the most recent period, 1996-1999, the principal purchasers of U.S. arms in the Near East region, based on the value of agreements were: Egypt (\$5.8 billion), Saudi Arabia (\$5.5 billion), and Israel (\$4.2 billion). The principal purchasers of Russian arms were: Algeria (\$600 million), Egypt and the U.A.E. (\$400 million each). The principal purchasers of arms from China were Iran (\$800 million), and Egypt (\$400 million). The principal purchasers of arms from the four major West European suppliers, as a group, were: the U.A.E. (\$6 billion), Qatar (\$800 million), and Saudi Arabia (\$400 million). The principal purchasers of arms from all other European suppliers collectively were Saudi Arabia (\$900 million), Algeria and the U.A.E. (\$800 million each). The principal purchaser of arms from all other suppliers combined was Saudi Arabia (\$300 million).
- For the period from 1996-1999, the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) made \$7.7 billion in arms transfer agreements. The major West Europeans, collectively, were its largest supplier (\$6 billion). Saudi Arabia made \$7.1 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal suppliers were: the United States (\$5.5 billion), the four major West European suppliers, as a group, (\$400 million), and all other European suppliers collectively (\$900 million). Egypt made \$6.7 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its major supplier was the United States (\$5.8 billion). Israel made \$4.5 billion in arms transfer agreements. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$4.2 billion).
- The total value of arms transfer agreements by China to Iran rose from \$200 million to \$800 million during the period from 1992-1995 to 1996-1999.

- The value of arms transfer agreements by the United States with Saudi Arabia fell significantly from the 1992-1995 period to the 1996-1999 period, declining from \$14.9 billion in the earlier period to \$5.5 billion in the later period. Saudi Arabia made 77.5% of its arms transfer agreements with the United States during 1996-1999. Meanwhile, arms transfer agreements with Saudi Arabia by the major West European suppliers also decreased significantly from 1992-1995 to 1996-1999, falling from \$6.5 billion to \$400 million in current dollars.

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations, 1992-1999: Agreements With Leading Recipients

Table 1I gives the values of arms transfer agreements made by the top ten recipients of arms in the developing world from 1992-1999 with all suppliers collectively. The table ranks recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective agreements with all suppliers for each of three periods—1992-1995, 1996-1999 and 1992-1999. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia has been, by a clear margin, the leading developing world purchaser of arms from 1992-1999, making *agreements* totaling \$28.9 billion during these years. The total value of all arms transfer agreements with developing nations from 1992-1999 was \$166.1 billion in *current* dollars. Saudi Arabia alone was responsible for over 17.4% of all developing world arms transfer agreements during these years. In the most recent period—1996-1999—Saudi Arabia ranked third in arms transfer agreements by developing nations behind the U.A.E. (\$7.7 billion in *current* dollars) and India (\$7.3 billion in *current* dollars) yet still accounted for nearly 10% of all developing world arms transfer agreements (\$7.1 billion out of nearly \$73.9 billion in *current* dollars)(**tables 1, 1H, 1I and 1J**).
- During 1992-1995, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 76.3% of *all* developing world arms transfer agreements. During 1996-1999, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 64.3% of all such agreements. In 1999, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 77.3% of all such agreements (**tables 1, 1I and 1J**).

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 1999: Agreements With Leading Recipients

Table 1J names the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1999. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective agreements with *all* suppliers in 1999. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- South Africa ranked first among all developing nations recipients in the value of arms transfer agreements in 1999, concluding \$3.3

billion in such agreements. Egypt ranked second with \$2.6 billion. Israel ranked third with \$2.3 billion.

- Five of the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1999 were in Asia. Four were in the Near East.
- Arms transfer agreements with the top ten developing world recipients, as a group, in 1999 totaled \$15.9 billion or 77.3% of all such agreements with the developing world, reflecting a continuing concentration of developing world arms purchases within a few nations (**tables 1 and 1J**).

Developing Nations Arms Delivery Values

Table 2 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms *deliveries* (items actually transferred) to developing nations by major suppliers from 1992-1999. The utility of these particular data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **tables 2A** (constant dollars) and **table 2B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below.

- In 1999 the value of all arms deliveries to developing nations (\$22.7 billion) was a notable decrease in deliveries values from the previous year, (\$26.5 billion in constant 1999 dollars) (**charts 7 and 8**)(**table 2A**).
- The U.S. share of all deliveries to developing nations in 1999 was 50.1%, up from 42.6% in 1998. In 1999, the United States, for the eighth year in a row, ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations (in constant 1999 dollars), reflecting continuing implementation of Persian Gulf war era arms transfer agreements. The United Kingdom's share of all arms deliveries to developing nations in 1999 was 17.2%, up from 12.8% in 1998. The share of major West European suppliers deliveries to developing nations in 1999 was 29.6%, down notably from 38% in 1998 (**tables 2A and 2B**).
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1996-1999 (\$108.8 billion in constant 1999 dollars) was higher than the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers to developing nations from 1992-1995 (\$105.7 billion in constant 1999 dollars)(**table 2A**).
- During the years 1992-1999, arms deliveries to developing nations comprised 72.5% of all arms deliveries worldwide. In 1999, the percentage of arms deliveries to developing nations was 66.8% of all arms deliveries worldwide (**tables 2A and 9A**)(**figure 2**).

Chart 7
Arms Deliveries Worldwide 1992-1999
Developed and Developing Worlds Compared

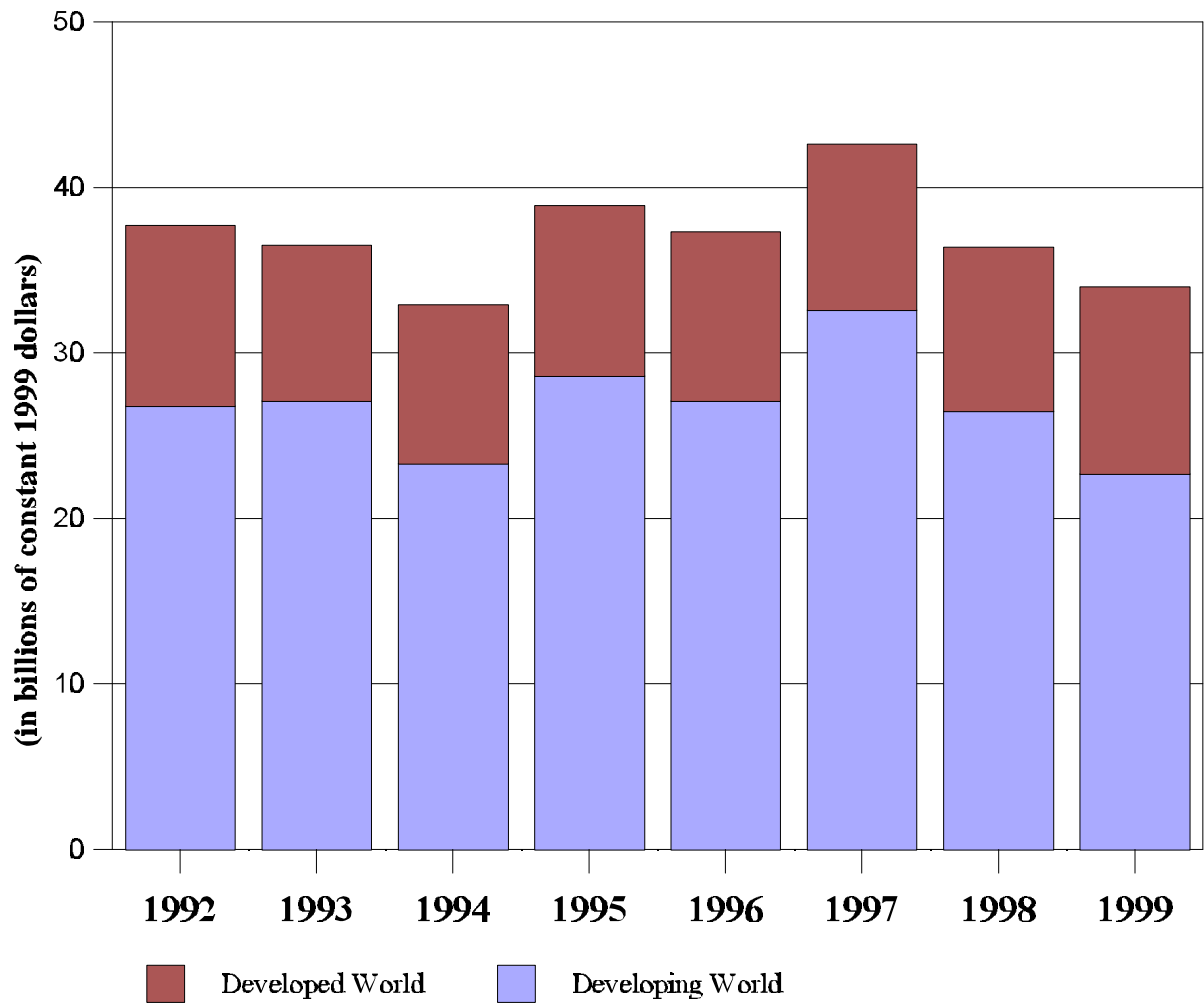


Chart 8. Arms Deliveries to Developing Countries by Major Supplier, 1992-1999
(in billions of constant 1999 dollars)

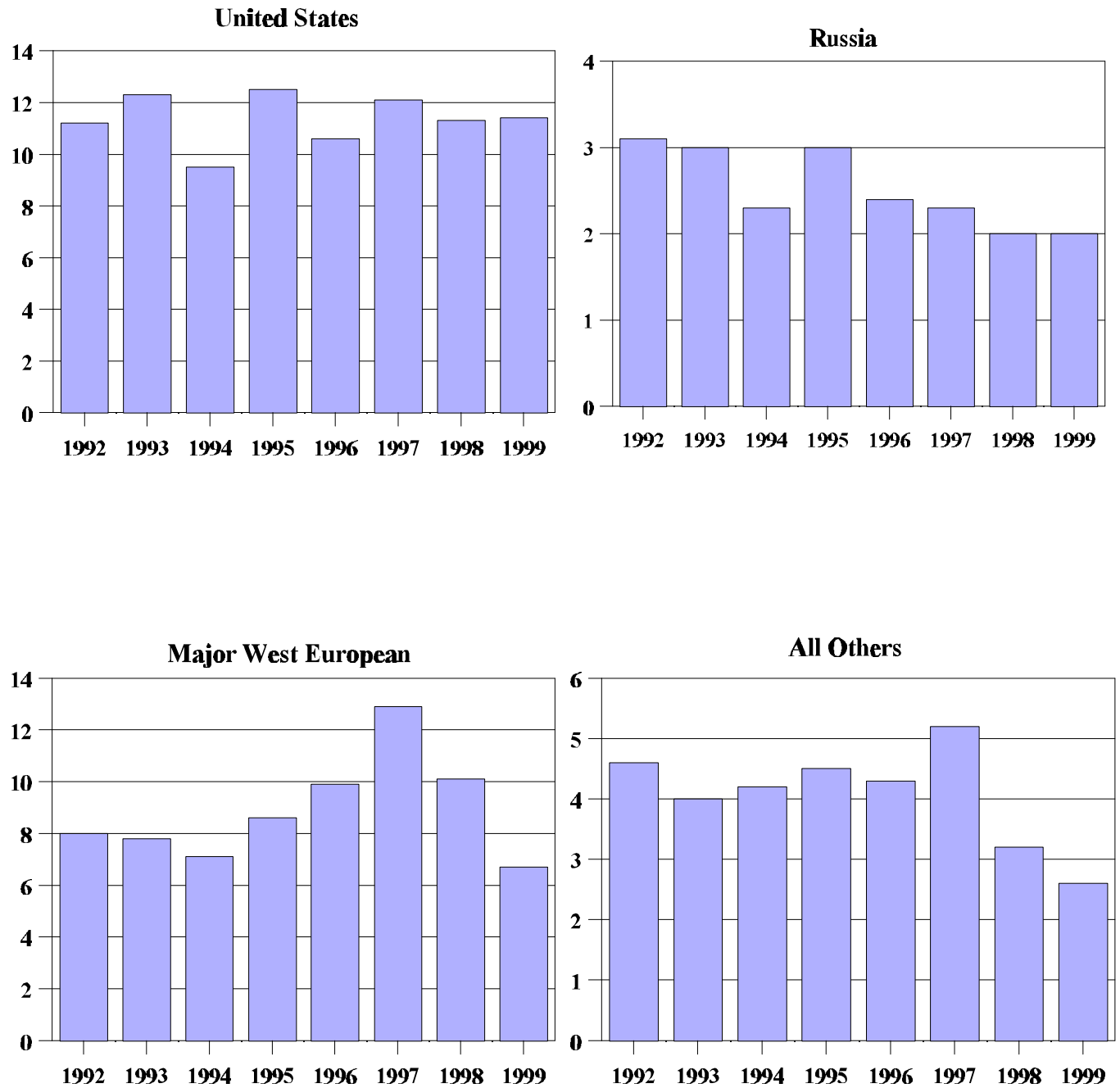


Figure 2. Worldwide Arms Deliveries, 1992-1999 and Suppliers' Share with Developing World
(in millions of constant 1999 U.S. dollars)

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 1992-1995	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	65,539	69.53
Russia	12,663	89.40
France	8,964	57.70
United Kingdom	24,022	96.20
China	3,980	97.10
Germany	6,538	41.10
Italy	1,254	44.60
All Other European	14,946	57.40
All Others	8,252	59.00
TOTAL	145,888	72.60

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 1996-1999	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	68,503	66.20
Russia	10,800	79.80
France	19,238	90.70
United Kingdom	22,508	87.50
China	2,609	96.10
Germany	4,871	33.80
Italy	1,045	70.50
All Other European	13,017	72.80
All Others	7,670	43.60
TOTAL	150,261	77.90

Supplier	Worldwide Deliveries Value 1999	Percentage of Total to Developing World
United States	18,351	61.90
Russia	2,700	74.10
France	2,400	91.70
United Kingdom	4,500	86.70
China	300	100.00
Germany	1,200	50.00
Italy	100	0.00
All Other European	2,400	75.00
All Others	2,000	25.00
TOTAL	33,951	66.80

Regional Arms Delivery Values, 1992-1999

Table 2C gives the values of arms deliveries by suppliers to individual *regions* of the developing world for the periods 1992-1995 and 1996-1999. These values are expressed in *current* U.S. dollars.² **Table 2D**, derived from **table 2C**, gives the percentage distribution of each supplier's deliveries values within the regions for the two time periods. **Table 2E**, also derived from **table 2C**, illustrates what percentage share of each developing world region's total arms delivery values was held by specific suppliers during the years 1992-1995 and 1996-1999. Among the facts reflected in these tables are the following:

Near East.

- The Near East has generally led in the value of arms deliveries received by the developing world. In 1992-1995, it accounted for 63.8% of the total value of all developing nations deliveries (\$54.3 billion in current dollars). During 1996-1999, the region accounted for nearly 59% of all such deliveries (\$60.8 billion in current dollars) (**tables 2C and 2D**).
- For the period 1992-1995, the United States made 69.2% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1996-1999, the United States made 65.2% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1992-1995, the United Kingdom made 87.2% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1996-1999, the United Kingdom made 85.2% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1992-1995, 65.2% of France's arms deliveries to the developing world were to the Near East region. In the more recent period, 1996-1999, 42.9% of France's developing world deliveries were to nations of the Near East region (**table 2D**).
- For the period 1992-1995, Russia made about 36% of its developing world arms deliveries to the Near East region. In 1996-1999, Russia made 29.8% of such deliveries to the Near East (**table 2D**).
- In the earlier period, 1992-1995, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to the Near East with 44.2% (nearly \$24 billion in current dollars). The United Kingdom ranked second with 30.2% (\$16.4 billion in current dollars). Russia ranked third with 5.9% (\$3.2 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 36.5% of this region's delivery values in 1992-1995. In the later period (1996-1999), the United States

² Because these regional data are composed of four-year aggregate dollar totals, they must be expressed in *current* dollar terms.

ranked first in Near East delivery values with 44.9% (\$27.3 billion in current dollars). The United Kingdom ranked second with 26.5% (\$16.1 billion in current dollars). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 39.5% of this region's delivery values in 1996-1999 (**table 2E**).

Asia.

- The Asia region has generally ranked second in the value of arms deliveries from most suppliers in both time periods. In the earlier period, 1992-1995, 26% of all arms deliveries to developing nations were to those in Asia (\$22.1 billion in current dollars). In the later period, 1996-1999, Asia accounted for 34.1% of such arms deliveries (\$35.2 billion in current dollars). For the period 1996-1999, Italy made 75% of its developing world deliveries to Asia. Russia made 57.1% of its developing world arms deliveries to Asia. France made nearly 56%, while Germany made 46.7% (**tables 2C and 2D**).
- In the period from 1992-1995, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Asia with 36.8%. Russia ranked second with 21.7%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 22.1% of this region's delivery values in 1992-1995. In the later period, 1996-1999, the United States ranked first in Asian delivery values with 36.9%. France ranked second with 26.7%. Russia ranked third with 13.7%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 37% of this region's delivery values in 1996-1999 (**table 2E**).

Latin America.

- In the earlier period, 1992-1995, the value of all arms deliveries to Latin America was \$5 billion. The United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Latin America with 48.2% (\$2.4 billion). Russia ranked second with 8% (\$400 million). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 15.9% of this region's delivery values in 1992-1995. In the later period, 1996-1999, the United States ranked first in Latin American delivery values with 38.7% (\$1.5 billion). Russia and the United Kingdom tied for second rank with 7.7% each. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 15.3% of this region's delivery values in 1996-1999. During the latter period, the value of all arms deliveries to Latin America was \$3.9 billion, a notable decline from the \$5 billion deliveries total for 1992-1995 (**tables 2C and 2E**).

Africa.

- In the earlier period, 1992-1995, the value of all arms deliveries to Africa was \$3.6 billion. Russia ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to Africa with 13.9% (\$500 million). The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 19.4%

of this region's delivery values in 1992-1995. France alone made 11.1%. The United States made 3.1%. In the later period, 1996-1999, Russia ranked first in African delivery values with 24.9% (\$800 million). China ranked second with 15.6%. The major West European suppliers, as a group, held 12.5%. The other European suppliers collectively held 31.1%. During this later period, the value of all arms deliveries to Africa fell to \$3.2 billion (**Tables 2C and 2E**).

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1992-1999: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 2F gives the values of arms deliveries to developing nations from 1992-1999 by the top eleven suppliers. The table ranks these suppliers on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective deliveries to the developing world for each of three periods—1992-1995, 1996-1999 and 1992-1999. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms deliveries from 1996-1999 (\$43.8 billion), and first for the entire period from 1992-1999 (\$84.1 billion).
- The United Kingdom ranked second among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms deliveries from 1996-1999 (\$18.9 billion), and second for the entire period (\$21.4 billion).
- France ranked third among all suppliers to developing nations in the value of arms deliveries from 1996-1999 (\$16.8 billion).

Arms Deliveries With Developing Nations in 1999: Leading Suppliers Compared

Table 2G ranks and gives for 1999 the values of arms deliveries to developing nations of the top eleven suppliers in *current* U.S. dollars. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- The United States, the United Kingdom and France, the year's top three arms suppliers—ranked by the value of their arms deliveries—collectively made deliveries in 1999 valued at \$17.5 billion, 77.1% of all arms deliveries made to developing nations by all suppliers.
- In 1999, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries to developing nations, making \$11.4 billion in such agreements, or 50.1% of them.

- The United Kingdom ranked second and France third in deliveries to developing nations in 1999, making \$3.9 billion and \$2.2 billion in such deliveries respectively.
- Russia ranked fourth in arms deliveries to developing nations in 1999, making \$2 billion in such deliveries, while Germany ranked fifth with \$600 million.

Arms Deliveries to Near East, 1992-1999: Suppliers and Recipients

Table 2H gives the values of arms delivered to Near East nations by suppliers or categories of suppliers for the periods 1992-1995 and 1996-1999. These values are expressed in *current* U.S. dollars. They are a subset of the data contained in **table 2** and **table 2C**. Among the facts reflected by this table are the following:

- For the most recent period, 1996-1999, the principal arms recipients of the United States in the Near East region, based on the value of their arms deliveries were: Saudi Arabia (\$15.5 billion), Israel (\$3.5 billion), Egypt (\$3.2 billion), Kuwait (\$2.5 billion). The principal arms recipients of Russia were Iran (\$700 million), Kuwait, Egypt, and Algeria (\$400 million each). The principal arms recipient of China was Iran (\$700). The principal arms recipients of the four major West European suppliers, as a group, were Saudi Arabia (\$16.3 billion), the U.A.E. (\$3.1 billion), Qatar (\$1.7 billion), and Kuwait (\$1.4 billion). The principal arms recipient of all other European suppliers collectively was Saudi Arabia (\$3 billion). The principal arms recipient of all other suppliers, as a group, was Israel (\$300 million).
- For the period 1996-1999, Saudi Arabia received \$34.8 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the four major West Europeans, as a group (\$16.3 billion), and the United States (\$15.5 billion). The U.A.E. received \$4.5 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were: the four major West Europeans, as a group, (\$3.1 billion). Israel received \$4.5 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$3.5 billion). Kuwait received \$4.3 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were the United States (\$2.5 billion), and the four major West Europeans, collectively, (\$1.4 billion). Egypt received \$3.9 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal supplier was the United States (\$3.5 billion). Iran received \$1.7 billion in arms deliveries. Its principal suppliers were China and Russia (\$700 million each).
- The value of United States arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia increased notably from \$12.3 billion in 1992-1995 to \$15.5

billion in 1996-1999, as various items ordered during the Persian Gulf war were delivered.

- A dramatic decline in the value of arms deliveries by Russia to Iran occurred from the 1992-1995 period to the 1996-1999 period. Russian arms deliveries fell from \$1.7 billion to \$700 million.
- Arms deliveries to Iran dropped notably from 1992-1995 to 1996-1999, falling from \$3 billion in 1992-1995 to \$1.7 billion in 1996-1999. Russia and China delivered 82.4% of Iran's arms during the 1996-1999 period (\$700 million each).

Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1992-1999: The Leading Recipients

Table 2I gives the values of arms deliveries made to the top ten recipients of arms in the developing world from 1992-1999 by all suppliers collectively. The table ranks recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective deliveries from all suppliers for each of three periods—1992-1995, 1996-1999 and 1992-1999. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia and Taiwan were the top two developing world recipients of arms from 1992-1999, receiving *deliveries* valued at \$66.1 billion and \$20.6 billion, respectively, during these years. The total value of all arms deliveries to developing nations from 1992-1999 was \$195.5 billion in *current* dollars (see **table 2**). Thus, Saudi Arabia and Taiwan were responsible for 33.8% and 10.5%, respectively, of all developing world deliveries during these years—together 44.3% of the total. In the most recent period—1996-1999—Saudi Arabia and Taiwan ranked first and second in the value of arms received by developing nations (\$34.8 billion and \$16.2 billion, respectively, in *current* dollars). Together, Saudi Arabia and Taiwan accounted for 48.7% of all developing world arms deliveries (\$51 billion out of nearly \$104.8 billion—the value of all deliveries to developing nations in 1996-1999 (in *current* dollars).
- For the 1996-1999 period, Saudi Arabia alone received \$34.8 billion in arms deliveries (in *current* dollars), or 33.2% of all deliveries to developing nations during this period.
- During 1992-1995, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 69.1% of *all* developing world arms deliveries. During 1996-1999, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 76.7% of all such deliveries. In 1999, the top ten recipients collectively accounted for 80.3% of all such agreements (**tables 2 , 2I and 2J**).

Arms Transfers to Developing Nations in 1999: Agreements With Leading Recipients

Table 2J names the top ten developing world recipients of arms transfer agreements in 1999. The table ranks these recipients on the basis of the total *current* dollar values of their respective agreements with *all* suppliers in 1999. Among the facts reflected in this table are the following:

- Saudi Arabia was the leading recipient of arms deliveries in 1999 among developing nations, receiving \$6.9 billion in such deliveries, or 30.4%. Taiwan ranked second with \$2.6 billion. Israel ranked third with \$2 billion (**tables 2 and 2J**).
- Arms deliveries to the top ten developing nation recipients, collectively, constituted \$18.2 billion, or 80.3% of all developing nations deliveries in 1999. Six of the top ten recipients in the developing world recipients of arms in 1999 were in the Asian region; four were in the Near East (**tables 2 and 2J**).

Table 1. Arms Transfer Agreements With Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1992-1999
United States	12,444	14,436	6,748	4,235	6,900	3,635	6,273	8,072	62,743
Russia	1,400	1,200	3,700	5,300	4,200	3,300	2,200	4,100	25,400
France	8,600	3,900	8,100	2,400	1,100	4,600	2,500	400	31,600
United Kingdom	1,800	2,300	700	600	2,000	1,000	1,000	500	9,900
China	600	500	600	200	800	1,300	700	1,900	6,500
Germany	200	1,000	0	300	0	100	1,500	2,000	5,100
Italy	500	300	200	800	300	300	0	400	2,800
All Other European	1,100	500	1,600	2,400	2,900	1,700	1,300	2,600	14,100
All Others	1,100	600	500	1,500	1,700	1,100	900	600	8,000
TOTAL	27,644	24,736	22,148	17,735	19,900	17,035	16,373	20,572	166,143

*Dollar inflation

Index: (1999=1.00)*	0.8516	0.8761	0.8957	0.9135	0.9329	0.953	0.973	1
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Source: U.S. Government.

Note: Developing nations category excluded the U.S., Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for the calendar year given except for U. S. MAP (Military Assistance Program), IMET (International Military Education and Training), and Excess Defense Article data which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance, excess defense articles, and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. *Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 1A. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of constant 1999 U.S. dollars)

									TOTAL
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1992-1999
United States	14,612	16,478	7,534	4,636	7,396	3,814	6,447	8,072	68,989
Russia	1,644	1,370	4,131	5,802	4,502	3,463	2,261	4,100	27,272
France	10,099	4,452	9,043	2,627	1,179	4,827	2,569	400	35,196
United Kingdom	2,114	2,625	782	657	2,144	1,049	1,028	500	10,898
China	587	571	670	219	858	1,364	719	1,900	6,888
Germany	235	1,141	0	328	0	105	1,542	2,000	5,351
Italy	587	342	223	876	322	315	0	400	3,065
All Other European	1,292	571	1,786	2,627	3,109	1,784	1,336	2,600	15,104
All Others	1,292	685	558	1,642	1,822	1,154	925	600	8,678
TOTAL	32,461	28,234	24,727	19,414	21,331	17,875	16,827	20,572	181,443

Table 1B. Arms Transfer Agreement with Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
United States	45.02%	58.36%	30.47%	23.88%	34.67%	21.34%	38.31%	39.24%
Russia	5.06%	4.85%	16.71%	29.88%	21.11%	19.37%	13.44%	19.93%
France	31.11%	15.77%	36.57%	13.53%	5.53%	27.00%	15.27%	1.94%
United Kingdom	6.51%	9.30%	3.16%	3.38%	10.05%	5.87%	6.11%	2.43%
China	1.81%	2.02%	2.71%	1.13%	4.02%	7.63%	4.28%	9.24%
Germany	0.72%	4.04%	0.00%	1.69%	0.00%	0.59%	9.16%	9.72%
Italy	1.81%	1.21%	0.90%	4.51%	1.51%	1.76%	0.00%	1.94%
All Other European	3.98%	2.02%	7.22%	13.53%	14.57%	9.98%	7.94%	12.64%
All Others	3.98%	2.43%	2.26%	8.46%	8.54%	6.46%	5.50%	2.92%
 [Major West European*]	 40.15%	 30.32%	 40.64%	 23.12%	 17.09%	 35.22%	 30.54%	 16.04%]
 TOTAL	 100.00%	 100.00%	 100.00%	 100.00%	 100.00%	 100.00%	 100.00%	 100.00%

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Table 1C. Regional Arms Transfer Agreements, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99
United States	11,393	6,650	25,010	16,932	1,394	1,210	86	89
Russia	8,300	10,300	2,200	2,400	500	300	600	800
France	7,600	1,100	14,900	7,000	300	400	200	100
United Kingdom	2,500	2,600	2,400	1,300	400	0	0	600
China	1,200	2,100	500	1,700	0	0	100	1,000
Germany	1,100	1,600	100	100	300	0	0	2,000
Italy	800	500	700	100	300	100	0	300
All Other European	2,400	1,400	1,800	3,500	700	1,700	500	1,900
All Others	2,000	1,600	500	1,300	700	700	800	700
 [Major West European*]	 12,000	 5,800	 18,100	 8,500	 1,300	 500	 200	 3,000]
TOTAL	37,293	27,850	48,110	34,332	4,594	4,410	2,286	7,489

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.

*Major West European category included France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Table 1D. Percentage of Each Supplier's Agreements Value by Region, 1992-1999

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	
	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99
United States	30.07%	26.73%	66.02%	68.05%	3.68%	4.86%	0.23%	0.36%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	71.55%	74.64%	18.97%	17.39%	4.31%	2.17%	5.17%	5.80%	100.00%	100.00%
France	33.04%	12.79%	64.78%	81.40%	1.30%	4.65%	0.87%	1.16%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	47.17%	57.78%	45.28%	28.89%	7.55%	0.00%	0.00%	13.33%	100.00%	100.00%
China	66.67%	43.75%	27.78%	35.42%	0.00%	0.00%	5.56%	20.83%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	73.33%	43.24%	6.67%	2.70%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	54.05%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	44.44%	50.00%	38.89%	10.00%	16.67%	10.00%	0.00%	30.00%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	44.44%	16.47%	33.33%	41.18%	12.96%	20.00%	9.26%	22.35%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	50.00%	37.21%	12.50%	30.23%	17.50%	16.28%	20.00%	16.28%	100.00%	100.00%
<i>[Major West European*]</i>	32.18%	20.83%	37.62%	24.76%	28.30%	11.34%	8.75%	40.06%	100.00%	100.00%]
TOTAL	40.41%	37.59%	52.13%	46.34%	4.98%	5.95%	2.48%	10.11%	100.00%	100.00%

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Table 1E. Percentage of Total Agreements Value by Supplier to Regions, 1992-1999

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99
United States	30.55%	23.88%	51.99%	49.32%	30.34%	27.44%	3.76%	1.19%
Russia	22.26%	36.98%	4.57%	6.99%	10.88%	6.80%	26.25%	10.68%
France	20.38%	3.95%	30.97%	20.39%	6.53%	9.07%	8.75%	1.34%
United Kingdom	6.70%	9.34%	4.99%	3.79%	8.71%	0.00%	0.00%	8.01%
China	3.22%	7.54%	1.04%	4.95%	0.00%	0.00%	4.37%	13.35%
Germany	2.95%	5.75%	0.21%	0.29%	6.53%	0.00%	0.00%	26.71%
Italy	2.15%	1.80%	1.45%	0.29%	6.53%	2.27%	0.00%	4.01%
All Other European	6.44%	5.03%	3.74%	10.19%	15.24%	38.55%	21.87%	25.37%
All Others	5.36%	5.75%	1.04%	3.79%	15.24%	15.87%	35.00%	9.35%
<i>[Major West European*]</i>	32.18%	20.83%	37.62%	24.76%	28.30%	11.34%	8.75%	40.06%]
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

**Table 1F. Arms Transfer Agreements with Developing Nations, 1992-1999:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1992-1995
1	United States	37,863
2	France	23,000
3	Russia	11,600
4	United Kingdom	5,400
5	China	1,800
6	Italy	1,800
7	Germany	1,500
8	Israel	900
9	Spain	900
10	Netherlands	700
11	Ukraine	700

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1996-1999
1	United States	24,880
2	Russia	13,800
3	France	8,600
4	China	4,700
5	United Kingdom	4,500
6	Germany	3,600
7	Belarus	1,500
8	Ukraine	1,500
9	Israel	1,500
10	Italy	1,000
11	Sweden	1,000

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1992-1999
1	United States	62,743
2	France	31,600
3	Russia	25,400
4	United Kingdom	9,900
5	China	6,500
6	Germany	5,100
7	Italy	2,800
8	Israel	2,400
9	Ukraine	2,200
10	Belarus	1,700
11	South Africa	1,500

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained

**Table 1G. Arms Transfer Agreements with
Developing Nations in 1999:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Agreements Value 1999
1	United States	8,072
2	Russia	4,100
3	Germany	2,000
4	China	1,900
5	Sweden	700
6	Belgium	600
7	United Kingdom	500
8	Italy	400
9	France	400
10	Ukraine	300
11	Canada	200

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million.
Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained

Table 1H. Arms Transfer Agreements with Near East, by Supplier
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others	Total
1992-1995							
Algeria	0	300	0	0	100	0	400
Bahrain	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Egypt	2,500	300	0	100	200	0	3,100
Iran	0	200	200	100	400	200	1,100
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	3,200	0	100	0	0	0	3,300
Jordan	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Kuwait	3,400	800	0	1,800	100	0	6,100
Lebanon	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	100	0	0	400	0	0	500
Oman	0	0	0	500	100	100	700
Qatar	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	2,000
Saudi Arabia	14,900	0	0	6,500	400	0	21,800
Syria	0	200	0	0	200	100	500
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	100	0	200
U.A.E.	300	400	0	6,500	100	0	7,300
Yemen	0	0	100	0	200	0	300
1996-1999							
Algeria	0	600	200	0	800	100	1,700
Bahrain	500	0	0	0	0	0	500
Egypt	5,800	400	400	100	0	0	6,700
Iran	0	200	800	0	0	100	1,100
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	4,200	0	0	100	0	200	4,500
Jordan	300	300	0	100	0	100	800
Kuwait	800	0	200	100	0	0	1,100
Lebanon	0	0	0	100	0	0	100
Libya	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Morocco	0	0	0	200	300	100	600
Oman	0	0	0	300	100	0	400
Qatar	0	0	0	800	0	0	800
Saudi Arabia	5,500	0	0	400	900	300	7,100
Syria	0	300	0	100	100	0	500
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.A.E.	300	400	0	6,000	800	200	7,700
Yemen	0	0	0	200	300	100	600

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: 0=data less than \$50 million or nil. All data are rounded to nearest \$100 million. *Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure.

**Table 1I. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations, 1992-1999:
Agreements by the Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1992-1995
1	Saudi Arabia	21,800
2	Taiwan	13,300
3	U.A.E.	7,300
4	China	7,000
5	Kuwait	6,100
6	Israel	3,300
7	Egypt	3,100
8	Malaysia	3,000
9	Pakistan	2,800
10	South Korea	2,700
Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1996-1999
1	U.A.E.	7,700
2	India	7,300
3	Saudi Arabia	7,100
4	Egypt	6,700
5	Israel	4,500
6	China	3,900
7	South Africa	3,400
8	South Korea	2,700
9	Taiwan	2,100
10	Pakistan	2,100
Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1992-1999
1	Saudi Arabia	28,900
2	Taiwan	15,400
3	U.A.E.	15,000
4	China	10,900
5	Egypt	9,800
6	India	8,600
7	Israel	7,800
8	Kuwait	7,200
9	Malaysia	4,900
10	Pakistan	4,900

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the rank order is maintained.

**Table 1J. Arms Transfer Agreements of Developing Nations in 1999:
Agreements by Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Agreements Value 1999
1	South Africa	3,300
2	Egypt	2,600
3	Israel	2,300
4	China	1,800
5	Saudi Arabia	1,600
6	India	1,600
7	Pakistan	1,000
8	Singapore	700
9	Taiwan	500
10	U.A.E.	500

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Table 2. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

									TOTAL
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1992-1999
United States	9,564	10,804	8,531	11,401	9,872	11,565	10,974	11,366	84,077
Russia	2,600	2,100	1,400	2,700	2,200	2,200	1,900	2,000	17,100
France	1,100	800	700	2,000	2,900	5,700	6,000	2,200	21,400
United Kingdom	5,400	3,800	4,700	4,900	5,800	5,900	3,300	3,900	37,700
China	1,000	1,100	600	700	600	1,000	500	300	5,800
Germany	200	600	800	800	400	100	500	600	4,000
Italy	100	0	200	200	100	600	0	0	1,200
All Other European	1,800	1,300	2,200	2,300	2,300	3,100	1,900	1,800	16,700
All Others	1,100	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,100	900	700	500	7,500
TOTAL	22,864	21,604	20,131	26,101	25,272	31,065	25,774	22,666	195,477
Dollar inflation index (1999=1.00)*	0.8516	0.8761	0.8957	0.9135	0.9329	0.953	0.973	1	

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: Developing nations category *excludes* the United States, Russia, Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. All data are for the calendar year given, except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program), IMET (International Military Education and Training), Excess Defense Articles, and commercially licensed deliveries, which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance, excess defense articles, and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. *Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 2A. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of constant 1999 U.S. dollars)

									TOTAL
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	1992-1999
United States	11,231	12,332	9,524	12,481	10,582	12,135	11,279	11,366	90,929
Russia	3,053	2,968	2,345	2,956	2,358	2,308	1,953	2,000	19,940
France	1,292	913	782	2,189	3,109	5,981	6,166	2,200	22,632
United Kingdom	6,341	6,164	5,247	5,364	6,217	6,191	3,392	3,900	42,816
China	1,174	1,256	670	766	643	1,049	514	300	6,372
Germany	235	685	893	876	429	105	514	600	4,336
Italy	117	0	223	219	107	630	0	0	1,296
All Other European	2,114	1,484	2,456	2,518	2,465	3,253	1,953	1,800	18,043
All Others	1,292	1,256	1,116	1,204	1,179	944	719	500	8,211
TOTAL	26,848	27,056	23,257	28,573	27,090	32,597	26,489	22,666	214,576

Table 2B. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
United States	41.83%	50.01%	42.38%	43.38%	39.06%	37.23%	42.58%	50.15%
Russia	11.37%	9.72%	6.95%	10.34%	8.71%	7.08%	7.37%	8.82%
France	4.81%	3.70%	3.48%	7.66%	11.48%	18.35%	23.28%	9.71%
United Kingdom	23.62%	17.59%	23.35%	18.77%	22.95%	18.99%	12.80%	17.21%
China	4.37%	5.09%	2.98%	2.68%	2.37%	3.22%	1.94%	1.32%
Germany	0.87%	2.78%	3.97%	3.07%	1.58%	0.32%	1.94%	2.65%
Italy	0.44%	0.00%	0.99%	0.77%	0.40%	1.93%	0.00%	0.00%
All Other European	7.87%	6.02%	10.93%	8.81%	9.10%	9.98%	7.37%	7.94%
All Others	4.81%	5.09%	4.97%	4.21%	4.35%	2.90%	2.72%	2.21%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>29.74%</i>	<i>24.07%</i>	<i>31.79%</i>	<i>30.27%</i>	<i>36.40%</i>	<i>39.59%</i>	<i>38.02%</i>	<i>29.56%]</i>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Table 2C. Regional Arms Deliveries by Supplier, 1992- 1999
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99
United States	8,133	12,963	23,972	27,284	2,423	1,515	110	114
Russia	4,800	4,800	3,200	2,500	400	300	500	800
France	900	9,400	3,000	7,200	300	100	400	100
United Kingdom	2,000	2,300	16,400	16,100	200	300	200	200
China	2,000	1,000	1,100	900	0	100	200	500
Germany	1,700	700	400	600	300	200	0	0
Italy	300	600	0	100	0	0	100	100
All Other European	1,600	1,900	5,100	5,400	600	1,000	500	1,000
All Others	700	1,500	1,100	700	800	400	1,600	400
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>4,900</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>19,800</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>400]</i>
TOTAL	22,133	35,163	54,272	60,784	5,023	3,915	3,610	3,214

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million..

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Table 2D. Percentage of Supplier Deliveries Value by Region, 1992-1999

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa		TOTAL	TOTAL
	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99
United States	23.48%	30.96%	69.21%	65.15%	7.00%	3.62%	0.32%	0.27%	100.00%	100.00%
Russia	53.93%	57.14%	35.96%	29.76%	4.49%	3.57%	5.62%	9.52%	100.00%	100.00%
France	19.57%	55.95%	65.22%	42.86%	6.52%	0.60%	8.70%	0.60%	100.00%	100.00%
United Kingdom	10.64%	12.17%	87.23%	85.19%	1.06%	1.59%	1.06%	1.06%	100.00%	100.00%
China	60.61%	40.00%	33.33%	36.00%	0.00%	4.00%	6.06%	20.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Germany	70.83%	46.67%	16.67%	40.00%	12.50%	13.33%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Italy	75.00%	75.00%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	12.50%	100.00%	100.00%
All Other European	20.51%	20.43%	65.38%	58.06%	7.69%	10.75%	6.41%	10.75%	100.00%	100.00%
All Others	16.67%	50.00%	26.19%	23.33%	19.05%	13.33%	38.10%	13.33%	100.00%	100.00%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>18.70%</i>	<i>34.21%</i>	<i>75.57%</i>	<i>63.16%</i>	<i>3.05%</i>	<i>1.58%</i>	<i>2.67%</i>	<i>1.05%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>100.00%]</i>
TOTAL	26.03%	34.11%	63.82%	58.97%	5.91%	3.80%	4.25%	3.12%	100.00%	100.00%

*Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Table 2E. Percentage of Total Deliveries Value by Supplier to Regions, 1992-1999

	Asia		Near East		Latin America		Africa	
	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99	1992-95	1996-99
United States	36.75%	36.87%	44.17%	44.89%	48.24%	38.70%	3.05%	3.55%
Russia	21.69%	13.65%	5.90%	4.11%	7.96%	7.66%	13.85%	24.89%
France	4.07%	26.73%	5.53%	11.85%	5.97%	2.55%	11.08%	3.11%
United Kingdom	9.04%	6.54%	30.22%	26.49%	3.98%	7.66%	5.54%	6.22%
China	9.04%	2.84%	2.03%	1.48%	0.00%	2.55%	5.54%	15.56%
Germany	7.68%	1.99%	0.74%	0.99%	5.97%	5.11%	0.00%	0.00%
Italy	1.36%	1.71%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	2.77%	3.11%
All Other European	7.23%	5.40%	9.40%	8.88%	11.95%	25.54%	13.85%	31.11%
All Others	3.16%	4.27%	2.03%	1.15%	15.93%	10.22%	44.32%	12.45%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>22.14%</i>	<i>36.97%</i>	<i>36.48%</i>	<i>39.48%</i>	<i>15.93%</i>	<i>15.33%</i>	<i>19.39%</i>	<i>12.45%]</i>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

**Table 2F. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1992-1999:
Lending Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1992-1995
1	United States	40,300
2	United Kingdom	18,800
3	Russia	8,800
4	France	4,600
5	China	3,400
6	Germany	2,400
7	Sweden	2,000
8	Israel	1,800
9	Canada	1,000
10	South Africa	700
11	Spain	600
Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1996-1999
1	United States	43,777
2	United Kingdom	18,900
3	France	16,800
4	Russia	8,300
5	Sweden	2,500
6	China	2,400
7	Germany	1,600
8	Ukraine	1,500
9	Israel	1,000
10	Belarus	1,000
11	Netherlands	900
Rank	Supplier	Deliveries Value 1992-1999
1	United States	84,077
2	United Kingdom	37,700
3	France	21,400
4	Russia	17,100
5	China	5,800
6	Sweden	4,400
7	Germany	4,000
8	Israel	2,800
9	Ukraine	1,800
10	Canada	1,600
11	South Africa	1,500

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the rank order is maintained.

**Table 2G. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1999:
Leading Suppliers Compared
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1999
1	United States	11,366
2	United Kingdom	3,900
3	France	2,200
4	Russia	2,000
5	Germany	600
6	Sweden	500
7	Ukraine	400
8	Belarus	300
9	China	300
10	Israel	200
11	Bulgaria	200

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Table 2H. Arms Deliveries to Near East, by Supplier
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

Recipient Country	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European*	All Other European	All Others	Total
1992-1995							
Algeria	0	300	0	0	100	0	400
Bahrain	300	0	0	0	0	0	300
Egypt	5,400	100	0	100	200	0	5,800
Iran	0	1,700	700	100	200	300	3,000
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	2,300	0	100	300	0	0	2,700
Jordan	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Kuwait	2,400	400	0	300	100	100	3,300
Lebanon	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morocco	100	0	0	100	0	0	200
Oman	0	0	0	700	100	0	800
Qatar	0	0	0	1,400	0	0	1,400
Saudi Arabia	12,300	0	200	15,000	3,700	100	31,300
Syria	0	300	0	0	300	100	700
Tunisia	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
U.A.E.	700	300	0	1,800	0	500	3,300
Yemen	0	0	100	0	0	0	100
1996-1999							
Algeria	0	400	100	0	600	0	1,100
Bahrain	200	0	0	0	0	0	200
Egypt	3,200	400	0	100	200	0	3,900
Iran	0	700	700	0	300	0	1,700
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	3,500	0	0	700	0	300	4,500
Jordan	200	0	0	0	0	100	300
Kuwait	2,500	400	0	1,400	0	0	4,300
Lebanon	100	0	0	0	0	0	100
Libya	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
Morocco	0	0	0	200	100	100	400
Oman	0	0	0	400	100	100	600
Qatar	0	0	0	1,700	0	0	1,700
Saudi Arabia	15,500	0	0	16,300	3,000	0	34,800
Syria	0	200	0	0	0	100	300
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	100	0	100
U.A.E.	400	300	0	3,100	700	0	4,500
Yemen	0	0	0	0	200	0	200

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: 0=data less than \$50 million or nil. All data are rounded to nearest \$100 million. *Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure.

**Table 2I. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1992-1999:
The Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1992-1995
1	Saudi Arabia	31,300
2	Egypt	5,800
3	Taiwan	4,400
4	South Korea	4,100
5	Kuwait	3,300
6	U.A.E.	3,300
7	Iran	3,000
8	China	2,800
9	Israel	2,700
10	Malaysia	2,000
Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1996-1999
1	Saudi Arabia	34,800
2	Taiwan	16,200
3	South Korea	4,700
4	U.A.E.	4,500
5	Israel	4,500
6	Kuwait	4,300
7	Egypt	3,900
8	China	3,100
9	Pakistan	2,400
10	India	2,000
Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1992-1999
1	Saudi Arabia	66,100
2	Taiwan	20,600
3	Egypt	9,700
4	South Korea	8,800
5	U.A.E.	7,800
6	Kuwait	7,600
7	Israel	7,200
8	China	5,900
9	Iran	4,700
10	Pakistan	4,200

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

**Table 2J. Arms Deliveries to Developing Nations in 1999:
The Leading Recipients
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)**

Rank	Recipient	Deliveries Value 1999
1	Saudi Arabia	6,900
2	Taiwan	2,600
3	Israel	2,000
4	South Korea	1,800
5	Malaysia	1,200
6	Pakistan	1,000
7	U.A.E.	800
8	Egypt	800
9	India	600
10	China	500

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. Where data totals are the same, the actual rank order is maintained.

Selected Weapons Deliveries to Developing Nations, 1992-1999

Other useful data for assessing arms transfers are those that indicate *who* has actually *delivered* specific numbers of *specific classes* of military items to a *region*. These data are relatively “hard” in that they reflect actual transfers of military equipment. They have the limitation of not giving detailed information regarding either the sophistication or the specific name of the equipment delivered. However, these data show *relative trends* in the delivery of important classes of military equipment and indicate *who* the leading suppliers are from region to region over time. Data in the following tables set out actual deliveries of fourteen categories of weaponry to developing nations from 1992-1999 by the United States, Russia, China, the four major West European suppliers as a group, all other European suppliers as a group, and all other suppliers as a group (**tables 3-7**).

A note of caution is warranted regarding the quantitative data with these specific tables. Aggregate data on weapons categories delivered by suppliers do not provide precise indices of the quality and/or quantity of the weaponry delivered. The history of recent conventional conflicts suggests that quality and/or sophistication of weapons can offset quantitative advantage. Further, these data do not provide an indication of the relative capabilities of the recipient nations to use effectively the weapons delivered to them. Superior training—coupled with good equipment, tactical proficiency, and sound logistics—may, in the last analysis, be a more important factor in a nation’s ability to engage successfully in conventional warfare than the size of its weapons inventory.

Regional Weapons Deliveries Summary, 1996-1999

- The regional weapons delivery data collectively show that the United States was the leading supplier of several major classes of conventional weaponry from 1996-1999. Russia transferred substantial quantities of various weapons classes, delivering more than the United States, and other suppliers, in some regions.
- The major West European suppliers were serious competitors in weapons deliveries from 1996-1999 making notable deliveries of certain categories of armaments to every region of the developing world—most particularly to the Near East and to Latin America. In Africa, European suppliers and all other non-European suppliers were principal competitors for Russia in arms deliveries.
- Regional weapons delivery data reflect the diverse sources of supply of conventional weaponry available to developing nations. Even though the United States, Russia, and the four major West European suppliers tend to dominate the delivery of the fourteen classes of weapons examined, it is also evident that the other European suppliers, and non-European suppliers, including China, are fully capable of providing specific classes of conventional armaments, such as tanks, missiles, armored vehicles, aircraft, and artillery pieces, to

developing nations should their systems prove attractive to prospective purchasers.

Noteworthy deliveries of specific categories of weapons to regions of the developing world by specific suppliers from **1996-1999** included the following:

Asia.

Russia delivered 3 minor surface combatants, 3 submarines, 70 supersonic combat aircraft, 70 helicopters, 1,020 surface-to-air missiles, and 70 anti-ship missiles. The **United States** delivered 476 tanks and self-propelled guns, 284 supersonic combat aircraft, 46 helicopters, 108 surface-to-air missiles, and 163 anti-ship missiles. **China** delivered 100 tanks and self-propelled guns, 120 APCs and armored cars, 1 major surface combatant, 15 minor surface combatants, 4 guided missile boats, 60 supersonic combat aircraft, 370 surface-to-air missiles, and 30 anti-ship missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** as a group delivered 180 APCs and armored cars, 12 major surface combatant, 9 minor surface combatants, 4 submarines, 80 supersonic combat aircraft, 500 surface-to-air missiles, and 40 anti-ship missiles. All other European suppliers collectively delivered 340 tanks and self-propelled guns, 1 major surface combatant, 4 minor surface combatants, 40 supersonic combat aircraft, and 20 helicopters. **All other non-European suppliers** collectively delivered 33 minor surface combatants, 2 submarines, 30 supersonic aircraft, 80 surface-to-air missiles, and 10 surface-to-surface missiles.

Near East.

Russia delivered 290 tanks and self-propelled guns, 510 APCs and armored cars, 1 submarine, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, 60 helicopters, and 140 surface-to-air missiles. The **United States** delivered 393 tanks and self-propelled guns, 1,576 APCs and armored cars, 4 minor surface combatants, 91 supersonic combat aircraft, 62 helicopters, 799 surface-to-air missiles, and 57 anti-ship missiles. **China** delivered 5 guided missile boats, 10 supersonic combat aircraft, 300 surface-to-air missiles, and 160 anti-ship missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 270 tanks and self-propelled guns, 390 APCs and armored cars, 2 major surface combatants, 15 minor surface combatants, 8 guided missile boats, 2 submarines, 30 supersonic combat aircraft, and 10 anti-ship missiles. **All other European suppliers** as a group delivered 120 tanks and self-propelled guns, 110 artillery pieces, 1,230 APCs and armored cars, 2 major surface combatants, 5 minor surface combatants, 30 helicopters, and 20 supersonic combat aircraft. **All other suppliers** collectively delivered 3 minor surface combatants, and 20 surface-to-surface missiles.

Latin America.

Russia delivered 60 helicopters and 750 surface-to-air missiles. The **United States** delivered 71 APCs and armored cars, 2 major surface combatants, 18 minor surface combatants, and 51 helicopters. **China** delivered 120 surface-to-air missiles. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 40 tanks and self-propelled guns, 160 APCs and armored cars, 3 major surface combatants, 3 minor

surface combatants, 4 guided missile boats, 1 submarine, 20 helicopters, and 20 anti-ship missiles. **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 290 tanks and self-propelled guns, 28 minor surface combatants, 20 supersonic combat aircraft, 10 helicopters, and 1,110 surface-to-air missiles. **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 20 tanks and self-propelled guns, 3 minor surface combatants, 2 guided missile boats, 10 helicopters, and 10 anti-ship missiles.

Africa.

Russia delivered 50 tanks and self-propelled guns, 80 APCs and armored cars, 100 artillery pieces, 40 supersonic combat aircraft, and 30 helicopters. **China** delivered 140 tanks and self-propelled guns, 7 minor surface combatants, and 10 supersonic combat aircraft. The four **major West European suppliers** collectively delivered 80 APCs and armored cars, 3 minor surface combatants, and 10 helicopters. **All other European suppliers** collectively delivered 510 tanks and self-propelled guns, 150 artillery pieces, 230 APCs and armored cars, 4 minor surface combatants, 30 supersonic combat aircraft, 50 helicopters, and 950 surface-to-surface missiles. **All other non-European suppliers** as a group delivered 30 tanks and self-propelled guns, 60 artillery pieces, 40 APCs and armored cars, 10 minor surface combatants, 1 guided missile boat, 20 helicopters, and 150 surface-to-air missiles.

Table 3. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Developing Nations

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1992-1995						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1,623	540	310	90	610	170
Artillery	260	480	410	270	1,150	280
APCs and Armored Cars	2,091	1,460	40	450	2,150	270
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	5	43	0	2
Minor Surface Combatants	44	13	11	53	29	50
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	14	4	0	2
Submarines	0	4	0	7	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	265	70	110	0	60	40
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	92	0	0	100	0	0
Other Aircraft	43	20	70	80	260	80
Helicopters	283	210	0	140	100	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1,619	1,600	330	3,260	750	350
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	30	0	0	110
Anti-Ship Missiles	439	20	140	60	0	0
1996-1999						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	869	370	240	320	1,260	50
Artillery	183	200	50	110	300	160
APCs and Armored Cars	1,705	690	120	810	1,540	80
Major Surface Combatants	3	0	1	17	3	0
Minor Surface Combatants	33	3	22	30	41	49
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	9	12	0	3
Submarines	0	4	0	7	0	2
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	375	130	80	110	110	30
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	2	0	0	50	30	30
Other Aircraft	45	30	60	50	180	160
Helicopters	159	220	0	40	110	30
Surface-to-Air Missiles	907	1,910	790	560	2,060	250
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	30
Anti-Ship Missiles	220	70	190	70	0	10

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: Developing nations category excludes the U.S., Russia, Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Table 4. Number of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Asia and the Pacific

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1992-1995						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	54	110	310	0	120	140
Artillery	58	320	250	40	430	60
APCs and Armored Cars	46	100	40	170	90	190
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	5	38	0	2
Minor Surface Combatants	7	11	8	12	1	27
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	4	0	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	6	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	26	60	80	0	20	30
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	39	0	0	50	0	0
Other Aircraft	16	10	40	40	80	10
Helicopters	64	80	0	50	50	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	482	750	190	2,110	50	30
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	30	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	152	0	30	0	0	0
1996-1999						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	476	30	100	0	340	0
Artillery	132	60	20	40	20	60
APCs and Armored Cars	58	70	120	180	70	40
Major Surface Combatants	1	0	1	12	1	0
Minor Surface Combatants	8	3	15	9	4	33
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	4	0	0	0
Submarines	0	3	0	4	0	2
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	284	70	60	80	40	30
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	40	10	0
Other Aircraft	15	0	40	0	20	130
Helicopters	46	70	0	0	20	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	108	1,020	370	500	0	80
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	10
Anti-Ship Missiles	163	70	30	40	0	0

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: Asia and Pacific category *excludes* Japan, Australia and New Zealand. All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Table 5. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Near East

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1992-1995						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	1,569	290	0	40	420	0
Artillery	191	60	20	180	640	130
APCs and Armored Cars	2,040	740	0	100	1,420	10
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	24	0	3	35	10	4
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	10	4	0	0
Submarines	0	2	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	239	0	30	0	20	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	40	0	0
Other Aircraft	2	10	0	30	100	20
Helicopters	99	60	0	20	10	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	1,137	30	70	1,080	0	50
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	90
Anti-Ship Missiles	287	20	110	40	0	0
1996-1999						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	393	290	0	270	120	0
Artillery	34	40	30	10	110	10
APCs and Armored Cars	1,576	510	0	390	1,230	0
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	2	2	0
Minor Surface Combatants	4	0	0	15	5	3
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	5	8	0	0
Submarines	0	1	0	2	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	91	20	10	30	20	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	17	10	10	30	90	0
Helicopters	62	60	0	10	30	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	799	140	300	30	0	20
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	20
Anti-Ship Missiles	57	0	160	10	0	0

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All data for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Table 6. Numbers of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Latin America

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1992-1995						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	70	0	20	0	0
Artillery	10	70	40	40	0	40
APCs and Armored Cars	0	120	0	30	520	30
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	5	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	12	2	0	5	10	4
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	2
Submarines	0	0	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	10	0	0	20	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	53	0	0	0	0	0
Other Aircraft	16	0	10	0	30	40
Helicopters	60	30	0	40	20	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	820	70	30	700	270
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	20	0	0
1996-1999						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	0	0	40	290	20
Artillery	17	0	0	50	20	30
APCs and Armored Cars	71	30	0	160	10	0
Major Surface Combatants	2	0	0	3	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	18	0	0	3	28	3
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	4	0	2
Submarines	0	0	0	1	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	20	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	2	0	0	0	20	20
Other Aircraft	13	20	0	10	30	20
Helicopters	51	60	0	20	10	10
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	750	120	30	1,110	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	20	0	10

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All data for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Table 7. Number of Weapons Delivered by Major Suppliers to Africa

Weapons Category	U.S.	Russia	China	Major West European	All Other European	All Others
1992-1995						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	70	0	30	70	30
Artillery	1	30	100	10	80	50
APCs and Armored Cars	5	500	0	150	120	40
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	1	0	0	1	8	15
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	0
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	10
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	10	0	0
Other Aircraft	9	0	20	10	50	10
Helicopters	60	40	0	30	20	0
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	0	40	0	0
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	20
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996-1999						
Tanks and Self-Propelled Guns	0	50	140	10	510	30
Artillery	0	100	0	10	150	60
APCs and Armored Cars	0	80	0	80	230	40
Major Surface Combatants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor Surface Combatants	3	0	7	3	4	10
Guided Missile Boats	0	0	0	0	0	1
Submarines	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supersonic Combat Aircraft	0	40	10	0	30	0
Subsonic Combat Aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	10
Other Aircraft	0	0	10	10	40	10
Helicopters	0	30	0	10	50	20
Surface-to-Air Missiles	0	0	0	0	950	150
Surface-to-Surface Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anti-Ship Missiles	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: U.S. Government.

Note: All data are for calendar years given. Major West European includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, and Italy totals as an aggregate figure. Data relating to surface-to-surface and anti-ship missiles by foreign suppliers are estimates based on a variety of sources having a wide range of accuracy. As such, individual data entries in these two weapons delivery categories are not necessarily definitive.

Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements and Deliveries Values, 1992-1999

The six tables below, **tables 8, 8A, and 8B** and **tables 9, 9A and 9B**, provide the total dollar values for arms transfer agreements and arms deliveries worldwide in the same format and detail as do **tables 1, 1A and 1B** and **tables 2, 2A and 2B** for arms transfer agreements with and arms deliveries to developing nations.

Total Worldwide Arms Transfer Agreements Values, 1992-1999

Table 8 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms transfer agreements worldwide. Since these figures do not allow for the effects of inflation, they are, by themselves, of limited use. They provide, however, the data from which **tables 8A** (constant dollars) and **8B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts reflected by these data are summarized below. Unless otherwise noted, dollar values are expressed in *constant* 1999 U.S. dollars.

- The United States ranked first among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999, and first for the entire period from 1992-1999 (**figure 1**).
- Russia ranked second among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999, and third from 1992-1999.
- France ranked third among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999, and second from 1992-1999.
- The United Kingdom ranked fourth among all suppliers to the world in the value of arms transfer agreements from 1996-1999, and fourth from 1992-1999.
- In 1999, the value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide was nearly \$30.3 billion. This is the highest total for arms transfer agreements in any year since 1996, and an increase over 1998 which totaled \$28.3 billion.
- In 1999, the United States was the leader in arms transfer agreements with the world, making about \$11.8 billion in such agreements, or 38.9% of all arms transfer agreements. Russia ranked second with \$4.8 billion in arms transfer agreements, or 15.9% of all arms transfer agreements. Germany ranked third with \$4 billion or 13.2%. United States agreements increased from \$10.3 billion in 1998 to about \$11.8 billion in 1999. France's arms transfer agreements fell significantly from about \$3.4 billion 1998 to \$900 million in 1999.
- The United States, Russia and Germany, the top three arms suppliers to the world in 1999—respectively—ranked by the value of their arms transfer agreements—collectively made agreements in 1999 valued at nearly \$20.6 billion, 68% of all arms transfer agreements made with the world by all suppliers.
- The total value of all arms transfer agreements worldwide from 1996-1999 (\$115.3 billion) was notably less than the value of arms transfer agreements by all suppliers worldwide from 1992-1995 (\$150.4 billion), a decline of 23.3% (**figure 1**).

- During the period from 1992-1995, developing world nations accounted for 69.7% of all arms transfer agreements made world wide. During 1996-1999, developing world nations accounted for 66.4% of all agreements made worldwide (**figure 1**).
- In 1999, developing nations were recipients of 68% of all arms transfer agreements made worldwide (**figure 1**).

Total Worldwide Delivery Values 1992-1999

Table 9 shows the annual *current* dollar values of arms deliveries (items actually transferred) worldwide by major suppliers from 1992-1999. The utility of these data is that they reflect transfers that have occurred. They provide the data from which **tables 9A**(constant dollars) **and 9B** (supplier percentages) are derived. Some of the more notable facts illustrated by these data are summarized below. Unless otherwise noted the dollar values are expressed in *constant* 1999 U.S. dollars.

- In 1999, the United States ranked first in the value of arms deliveries worldwide, making nearly \$18.4 billion in such deliveries. This is the eighth year in a row that United States has led in such deliveries, reflecting implementation of arms agreements concluded during and immediately after the Persian Gulf war (**figure 2**).
- The United Kingdom ranked second in arms deliveries worldwide in 1999, making \$4.5 billion in such deliveries.
- Russia ranked third in arms deliveries worldwide in 1999, making \$2.7 billion in such deliveries.
- In 1999, the top three suppliers of arms to the world, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Russia, collectively delivered nearly \$25.6 billion, 75.3% of all arms deliveries made worldwide by all suppliers.
- The U.S. share of all arms deliveries worldwide in 1999 was 54.1%, up from its 46.9% share in 1998. The United Kingdom's share in 1999 was 13.3% up from 10.7% in 1998. Russia's share of world arms deliveries in 1999 was 8%, up from 5.9% in 1998 (**table 9B**).
- In 1999, the value of all arms deliveries worldwide was nearly \$34 billion, a decline in the total value of deliveries from the previous year (\$35.4 billion in constant 1999 dollars), and the lowest deliveries total since 1994 (**chart 8**)(**table 9A**).
- During the period from 1992-1995, developing world nations accounted for 72.6% of all arms deliveries received worldwide. During 1996-1999, developing world nations accounted for 77.9% of all deliveries worldwide (**figure 2**).
- In 1999, developing nations as recipients of arms accounted for 66.8% of all arms deliveries received worldwide (**figure 2**).
- The total value of all arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1996-1999 (\$150.3 billion) was an increase of 3% from the value of arms deliveries by all suppliers worldwide from 1992-1995 (\$145.9 billion in constant 1999 dollars) (**figure 2**)(**table 9A**).

Table 8. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL 1992-1999
United States	20,644	21,524	12,792	8,872	11,111	7,341	10,024	11,768	104,076
Russia	1,800	2,400	4,000	7,500	4,700	3,500	2,500	4,800	31,200
France	9,000	5,000	8,700	2,600	2,600	5,000	3,300	900	37,100
United Kingdom	1,800	2,800	700	800	4,300	1,000	2,000	800	14,200
China	500	500	600	200	1,000	1,300	900	1,900	6,900
Germany	1,300	1,300	1,200	500	100	600	5,000	4,000	14,000
Italy	500	400	200	1,200	400	300	900	600	4,500
All Other European	1,700	900	2,400	2,900	3,800	2,000	1,700	4,600	20,000
All Others	1,200	1,100	800	2,100	3,000	1,400	1,200	900	11,700
TOTAL	38,444	35,924	31,392	26,672	31,011	22,441	27,524	30,268	243,676
Dollar inflation index (1999=1.00)*	0.8516	0.8761	0.8957	0.9135	0.9329	0.9530	0.973	1	

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All data are for the calendar year given except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program) and IMET (International Military Education and Training), and Excess Defense Articles, which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance, excess defense articles, and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. *Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 8A. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of constant 1999 U.S. dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL 1992-1999
United States	24,241	24,568	14,282	9,712	11,910	7,703	10,302	11,768	114,486
Russia	2,114	2,739	4,466	8,210	5,038	3,673	2,569	4,800	33,609
France	10,568	5,707	9,713	2,846	2,787	5,247	3,392	900	41,160
United Kingdom	2,114	3,196	782	876	4,609	1,049	2,055	800	15,481
China	587	571	670	219	1,072	1,364	925	1,900	7,308
Germany	1,527	1,484	1,340	547	107	630	5,139	4,000	14,773
Italy	587	457	223	1,314	429	315	925	600	4,839
All Other European	1,996	1,027	2,679	3,175	4,073	2,099	1,747	4,600	21,397
All Others	1,409	1,256	893	2,299	3,216	1,469	1,233	900	12,675
TOTAL	45,143	41,004	35,047	29,198	33,242	23,548	28,288	30,268	265,738

Table 8B. Arms Transfer Agreements with the World, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
United States	53.70%	59.92%	40.75%	33.26%	35.83%	32.71%	36.42%	38.88%
Russia	4.68%	6.68%	12.74%	28.12%	15.16%	15.60%	9.08%	15.86%
France	23.41%	13.92%	27.71%	9.75%	8.38%	22.28%	11.99%	2.97%
United Kingdom	4.68%	7.79%	2.23%	3.00%	13.87%	4.46%	7.27%	2.64%
China	1.30%	1.39%	1.91%	0.75%	3.22%	5.79%	3.27%	6.28%
Germany	3.38%	3.62%	3.82%	1.87%	0.32%	2.67%	18.17%	13.22%
Italy	1.30%	1.11%	0.64%	4.50%	1.29%	1.34%	3.27%	1.98%
All Other European	4.42%	2.51%	7.65%	10.87%	12.25%	8.91%	6.18%	15.20%
All Others	3.12%	3.06%	2.55%	7.87%	9.67%	6.24%	4.36%	2.97%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>32.77%</i>	<i>26.44%</i>	<i>34.40%</i>	<i>19.12%</i>	<i>23.86%</i>	<i>30.75%</i>	<i>40.69%</i>	<i>20.81%]</i>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Table 9. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of current U.S. dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL 1992-1999
United States	13,309	15,177	13,501	16,000	14,713	16,487	16,620	18,351	124,158
Russia	2,600	3,400	1,700	3,500	2,900	2,700	2,100	2,700	21,600
France	2,100	1,500	1,300	2,800	3,600	6,100	6,400	2,400	26,200
United Kingdom	6,100	4,600	5,200	5,300	6,500	6,800	3,800	4,500	42,800
China	1,000	1,200	600	700	600	1,000	600	300	6,000
Germany	1,000	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,300	700	1,500	1,200	10,500
Italy	400	300	200	200	100	700	100	100	2,100
All Other European	3,900	2,400	3,400	3,500	3,400	4,000	2,700	2,400	25,700
All Others	1,700	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,700	2,100	1,600	2,000	14,700
TOTAL	32,109	31,977	29,401	35,500	34,813	40,587	35,420	33,951	273,758
Dollar inflation index (1999=1.00)*	0.8516	0.8761	0.8957	0.9135	0.9329	0.953	0.973	1	

Source: U.S. Government

Note: All data are for the calendar year given. All data are for the calendar year given except for U.S. MAP (Military Assistance Program), IMET (International Military Education and Training), Excess Defense Articles, and commercially licensed deliveries, which are included for the particular fiscal year. All amounts given include the values of weapons, spare parts, construction, all associated services, military assistance, excess defense articles, and training programs. Statistics for foreign countries are based upon estimated selling prices. All foreign data are rounded to the nearest \$100 million. * Based on Department of Defense Price Deflator.

Table 9A. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier, 1992-1999
(in millions of constant 1999 U.S. dollars)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	TOTAL 1992-1999
United States	15,628	17,323	15,073	17,515	15,771	17,300	17,081	18,351	134,043
Russia	3,053	3,881	1,898	3,831	3,109	2,833	2,158	2,700	23,463
France	2,466	1,712	1,451	3,065	3,859	6,401	6,578	2,400	27,932
United Kingdom	7,163	5,251	5,806	5,802	6,968	7,135	3,905	4,500	46,529
China	1,174	1,370	670	766	643	1,049	617	300	6,589
Germany	1,174	1,826	1,786	1,752	1,394	735	1,542	1,200	11,408
Italy	470	342	223	219	107	735	103	100	2,299
All Other European	4,580	2,739	3,796	3,831	3,645	4,197	2,775	2,400	27,963
All Others	1,996	2,055	2,121	2,080	1,822	2,204	1,644	2,000	15,922
TOTAL	37,704	36,499	32,825	38,862	37,317	42,589	36,403	33,951	296,149

Table 9B. Arms Deliveries to the World, by Supplier 1992-1999
(expressed as a percent of total, by year)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
United States	41.45%	47.46%	45.92%	45.07%	42.26%	40.62%	46.92%	54.05%
Russia	8.10%	10.63%	5.78%	9.86%	8.33%	6.65%	5.93%	7.95%
France	6.54%	4.69%	4.42%	7.89%	10.34%	15.03%	18.07%	7.07%
United Kingdom	19.00%	14.39%	17.69%	14.93%	18.67%	16.75%	10.73%	13.25%
China	3.11%	3.75%	2.04%	1.97%	1.72%	2.46%	1.69%	0.88%
Germany	3.11%	5.00%	5.44%	4.51%	3.73%	1.72%	4.23%	3.53%
Italy	1.25%	0.94%	0.68%	0.56%	0.29%	1.72%	0.28%	0.29%
All Other European	12.15%	7.51%	11.56%	9.86%	9.77%	9.86%	7.62%	7.07%
All Others	5.29%	5.63%	6.46%	5.35%	4.88%	5.17%	4.52%	5.89%
<i>[Major West European*</i>	<i>29.90%</i>	<i>25.02%</i>	<i>28.23%</i>	<i>27.89%</i>	<i>33.03%</i>	<i>35.23%</i>	<i>33.31%</i>	<i>24.15%]</i>
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

* Major West European category includes France, United Kingdom, Germany, Italy.

Description of Items Counted in Weapons Categories, 1992-1999

Tanks and Self-propelled Guns: This category includes light, medium, and heavy tanks; self-propelled artillery; self-propelled assault guns.

Artillery: This category includes field and air defense artillery, mortars, rocket launchers and recoilless rifles—100 mm and over; FROG launchers—100mm and over.

Armored Personnel Carriers (APCs) and Armored Cars: This category includes personnel carriers, armored and amphibious; armored infantry fighting vehicles; armored reconnaissance and command vehicles.

Major Surface Combatants: This category includes aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, frigates.

Minor Surface Combatants: This category includes minesweepers, subchasers, motor torpedo boats, patrol craft, motor gunboats.

Submarines: This category includes all submarines, including midget submarines.

Guided Missile Patrol Boats: This category includes all boats in this class.

Supersonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighter and bomber aircraft designed to function operationally at speeds above Mach 1.

Subsonic Combat Aircraft: This category includes all fighter and bomber aircraft designed to function operationally at speeds above Mach 1.

Other Aircraft: This category includes all other fixed-wing aircraft, including trainers, transports, reconnaissance aircraft, and communications/utility aircraft.

Helicopters: This category includes all helicopters, including combat and transport.

Surface-to-air Missiles: This category includes all ground-based air defense missiles.

Surface-to-surface Missiles: This category includes all surface-surface missiles without regard to range, such as Scuds and CSS-2s. It excludes all anti-tank missiles and all anti-ship missiles.

Anti-ship Missiles: This category includes all missiles in this class such as the Harpoon, Silkworm, Styx and Exocet.

Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts

ASIA

Afghanistan
 Australia
 Bangladesh
 Brunei
 Burma (Myanmar)
 China
 Fiji
 India
 Indonesia
 Japan
 Kampuchea
 (Cambodia)
 Kazakhstan
 Kyrgyzstan
 Laos
 Malaysia
 Nepal
 New Zealand
 North Korea
 Pakistan
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Pitcairn
 Singapore
 South Korea
 Sri Lanka
 Taiwan
 Tajikistan
 Thailand
 Turkmenistan
 Uzbekistan
 Vietnam

NEAR EAST

Algeria
 Bahrain
 Egypt
 Iran
 Iraq
 Israel
 Jordan
 Kuwait
 Lebanon
 Libya
 Morocco
 Oman
 Qatar
 Saudi Arabia
 Syria
 Tunisia
 United Arab Emirates
 Yemen

EUROPE

Albania
 Armenia
 Austria
 Azerbaijan
 Belarus
 Bosnia/Herzegovina
 Bulgaria
 Belgium
 Canada
 Croatia
 Czechoslovakia/
 Czech Republic
 Cyprus
 Denmark
 Estonia
 Finland
 France
 FYR/Macedonia
 Georgia
 Germany
 Greece
 Hungary
 Iceland
 Ireland
 Italy
 Latvia
 Liechtenstein
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Malta
 Moldova
 Netherlands
 Norway
 Poland
 Portugal
 Romania
 Russia
 Slovak Republic
 Slovenia
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Turkey
 Ukraine
 United Kingdom
 Yugoslavia/Federal
 Republic

Regions Identified in Arms Transfer Tables and Charts (Cont.)**AFRICA**

Angola
 Benin
 Botswana
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Congo
 Côte d'Ivoire
 Djibouti
 Equatorial Guinea
 Ethiopia
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mozambique
 Namibia
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Réunion
 Rwanda
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 South Africa
 Sudan
 Swaziland
 Tanzania
 Togo
 Uganda
 Zaire
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

LATIN AMERICA

Antigua
 Argentina
 Bahamas
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bermuda
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 British Virgin Islands
 Cayman Islands
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Cuba
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 French Guiana
 Grenada
 Guadeloupe
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Martinique
 Mexico
 Montserrat
 Netherlands Antilles
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 St. Kitts & Nevis
 St. Lucia
 St. Pierre & Miquelon
 St. Vincent
 Suriname
 Trinidad
 Turks & Caicos
 Venezuela

